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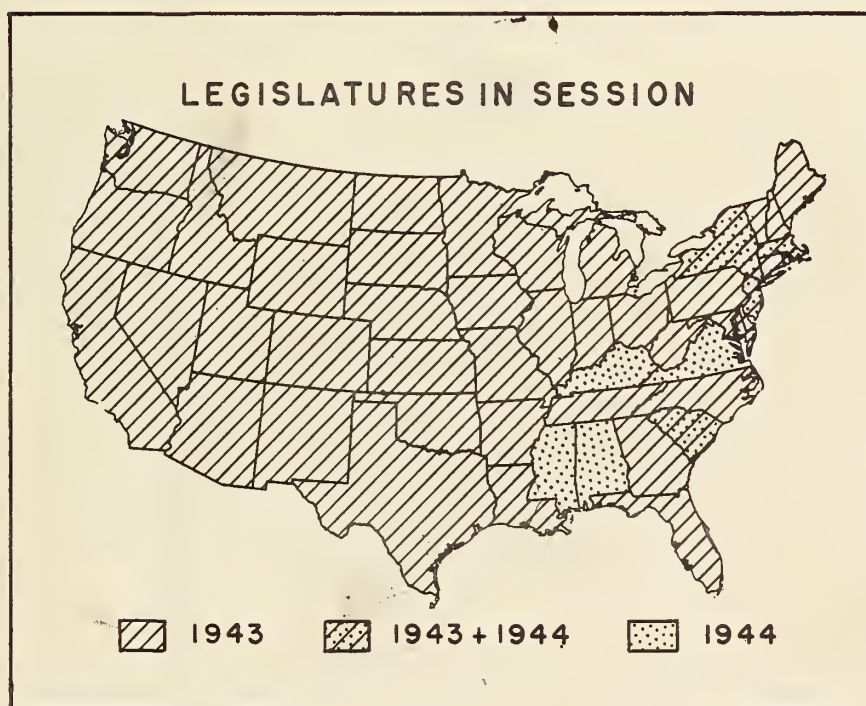
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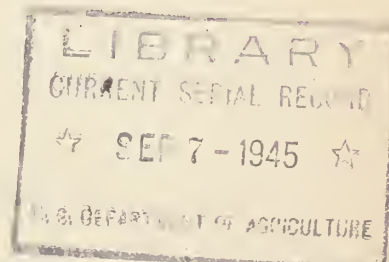
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1943-44 SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING
FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING RURAL LAND USE



Compiled by

Ruth McQuown



Preface

This summary of 1943 and 1944 State and Federal legislation affecting rural land use and rural welfare is the seventh in a series of annual summaries begun by the Land Use Planning Section of Resettlement Administration and continued in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The scope of the legislation included in the years 1943-1944 is the same as for 1942. However, the topic "Agricultural Labor" has been added to both Federal and State legislation and minor changes have been made in the classification of material.

In 1943, State legislatures of 44 States met in regular session, and in 1944 the legislatures of 9 States met in regular session. Only brief digests of the more important laws have been included in the summary.

We would like to express our appreciation to the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress from which summaries of State legislation were obtained, and to the Office of Budget and Finance of the Department which supplied digests of Federal laws.

Following is a list of previously issued annual bulletins:

- LE Bulletin 69 (1942)
- LE Bulletin 68 (1941)
- LE Bulletin 57 (1940)
- Bulletin 51 (1939)
- Bulletin 40 (1938), as supplemented by No. 41
- Bulletin 29 (1937)

(Also an unnumbered "Digest" for the period
January 1 to August 1, 1936)

1943-1944 SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING FEDERAL
AND STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING
RURAL LAND USE

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FEDERAL LEGISLATION*

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

AAA Payments and Advances. Includes provision permitting AAA to advance to farmers as a part of their conservation payments certain cover-crop seeds, fertilizers, and soil-conditioning materials and services, and to do so in advance of the program year for which an appropriation is made. Permits tenants and sharecroppers on Government cropland who carry out farming practices or otherwise comply with the agricultural conservation programs to receive payments therefor to the same extent as other producers. (Public Law 425, H.R. 4278, approved September 21, 1944.)

AAA Quotas on Burley and Flue-Cured Tobacco. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim national marketing quotas for Burley and flue-cured tobacco for the 1944 crop, directs that the marketing quotas and farm-acreage allotments for such tobacco shall be the same as for the 1943 crop, and continues the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding allotments to new farms and adjustment of inequities in old farm allotments. (Public Law 118, H.J. Res. 144, approved July 7, 1943.)

AAA Tobacco Acreage Allotments. Provides that Burley tobacco acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 shall not be less than one-half acre for all farms for which a 1942 allotment was established, and that the acreage required to raise the additional allotment shall be in addition to the national and State acreage allotments otherwise established. (Public Law 43, H.R. 2020, approved April 29, 1943.)

- Provides that the Burley tobacco acreage allotments under the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act shall not be less than one acre or 25 percent of the cropland for any farm having had 1943 allotment, that this acreage shall be in addition to the present acreage allotments, and that tobacco marketing quotas shall be extended until the 1946-47 marketing year. (Public Law 276, H.J. Res. 234, approved March 31, 1944.)

Sales of CCC Wheat for Feed. Amends Public Law 18 by increasing from 225,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels the amount of wheat for food which may be sold by Commodity Credit Corporation at not less than the corn parity price. (Public Law 71, H.J. Res. 133, approved June 14, 1943.)

Stabilization Extension Act of 1944. Extends the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts until June 30, 1945. Prohibits subsidies on agricultural products after June 30, 1945, unless funds therefor are appropriated by Congress. Requires 15 days' notice, to growers, of the

* Digests of Federal legislation were supplied by the Legislative Reports and Service Section, Office of Budget and Finance, Department of Agriculture.

establishment or reduction of maximum prices. Requires adjustments in fresh fruit or vegetable maximum prices, to allow for emergency factors. Modifies the procedure regarding protests, judicial review, stays in enforcement proceedings, suits for damages, etc. Requires that the method now used for determining cotton parity, for CCC loans, be also used for price-control purposes. Increases the basic loan rate for cotton to $92\frac{1}{2}$ percent of parity. (Public Law 383, S. 1764, approved June 30, 1944.)

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Farm-Labor Appropriation. Appropriates \$26,100,000, to be expended by the War Food Administration; to assist in providing an adequate supply of workers for production and harvesting of essential agricultural commodities through recruiting, placing, transporting, etc., farm laborers. Protects rights to old-age assistance payments for persons doing farm work. Contains provisions to facilitate importation of farm workers. (Public Law 45, H.J. Res. 96, approved April 29, 1943.)

Farm-Labor Appropriation Amendment. Amends Public Law 45 so as to safeguard old-age pensions for persons doing farm work in California, where an increase in pension was enacted in April. (Public Law 67, H.R. 2570, approved June 9, 1943.)

Farm-Labor Appropriation Continuation. Continues the farm-labor appropriation until January 31, 1944, and permits expenditure by the War Food Administrator of funds not apportioned to the States. (Public Law 217, H.J. Res. 209, approved Dec. 23, 1943.)

Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944. Appropriates \$30,000,000 and unexpended balance for the farm-labor program, including between \$14,000,000 and \$18,500,000 to be apportioned to the States. Provides several limitations and specified authorizations in administration of the program. Appropriates \$1,359,000 to War Manpower Commission for migration of foreign workers for preservation, marketing, etc., of agricultural, including forestry, products. (Public Law 229, H.J. Res. 208, approved February 14, 1944.)

CREDIT AND INSURANCE

Commodity Credit Corporation's Borrowing Power. Increases CCC's borrowing power by \$350,000,000. Continues its life as a United States agency until January 1, 1944. Authorizes Federal Reserve banks to act as its fiscal agents, etc. Requires reimbursement to CCC for losses in operations for lend-lease, etc. Limits grade-labeling requirements under the Price Control Act (at the time of approval, the President issued a statement interpreting this provision). (Public Law 151, H.J. Res. 147, approved July 16, 1943.)

Commodity Credit Corporation Continuation. Continues CCC as a United States agency until June 30, 1945. Provides for fulfillment of

commitments to producers. Requires audits of CCC's financial transactions by General Accounting Office. (Public Law 240, S.J. Res. 216, approved February 28, 1944.)

Commodity Credit Corporation Continuation. Continues CCC as a United States agency until February 17, 1945. (Public Law 219, S.J. Res. 103, approved December 23, 1944.)

Compromise, Adjustment, or Cancellation of Indebtedness. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to compromise, adjust, or cancel indebtedness arising from loans and payments made or credit extended to farmers under the provisions of several laws and programs administered by the Department of Agriculture. (Public Law 518, S. 1688, approved December 20, 1944.)

Farm Bankruptcy Act Amendments. Extends for an additional 2 years from March 4, 1944, the time within which petitions may be filed under the Farm Bankruptcy Act. Amends the Act by providing for appointment of not over 20 conciliation commissioners in each judicial district in lieu of the present provision for one or more commissioners for each county having at least 500 farmers. Removes the requirement that the conciliation commissioner must be qualified to be a referee in bankruptcy. Increases the term of conciliation commissioner from 1 to 2 years. And increases from \$10 to \$25 the fee to be paid on filing a petition under the Act. (Public Law 251, H.R. 4166, approved March 11, 1944.)

Farm Credit Administration Investigation. Directs the Cooley Committee to investigate the activities of the Farm Credit Administration with a view to determining what, if any, amendments to the laws administered by FCA are necessary or desirable. (H. Res. 525, agreed to June 23, 1944.)

Federal Crop Insurance. Authorizes insurance on wheat, cotton, and flax, commencing in 1945. Authorizes trial insurance in not over 20 counties on other crops, including certain named crops, limited for each crop to a 3-year period and limited to corn and tobacco in 1945 and to not more than three additional crops each succeeding year. Provides that after the crop-year 1949 administrative expenses in any operating year may not exceed 25 percent of the premiums collected for the preceding year. Authorizes appropriation to War Food Administration of \$30,000,000 for making payments to flax producers to encourage production for the crop-year 1945. (Public Law 551, H.R. 4911, approved December 23, 1944.)

Land Bank Commissioner Loans. Continues until July 1, 1945, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation's authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans. (Public Law 91, H.R. 2427, approved June 26, 1943.)

Land Bank Commissioner Loans Continuation. Continues the $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1944, and provides for 4 percent interest on such loans from July 1, 1944, to July 1, 1945. (Public Law 387, H.R. 4102, approved June 30, 1944.)

FORESTRY

Cooperative Forest-Fire Protection. Increases from \$2,500,000 to an eventual \$9,000,000 the annual appropriation authorization for cooperative fire protection on State and private lands. (Public Law 296, S. 45, approved May 5, 1944.)

Croatan National Forest. Directs the transfer from the Department of Agriculture to the Navy Department of a portion of the Croatan National Forest, N.C., but provides that the land shall revert to its national forest status when no longer needed for military purposes. (Public Law 203, S. 1315, approved December 17, 1943.)

Disposition of Forest Receipts. Amends several acts which authorize appropriation of receipts from certain national forests for the purchase of lands, to provide that any such receipts not appropriated or appropriated but not expended or obligated shall be disposed of in the same way as are other national forest receipts. (Public Law 310, S. 1618, approved May 26, 1944.)

Forest-Survey. Increases the annual appropriation authorization for the forest survey from \$250,000 to \$750,000 and the total authorization from \$3,000,000 to \$6,500,000, and authorizes \$250,000 to keep the survey current. (Public Law 321, H.R. 3848, approved May 31, 1944.)

Montezuma Castle National Monument. Authorizes the addition of 80 acres of Coconino National Forest land to the Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona. (Public Law 164, S. 378, approved October 19, 1943.)

Sustained-Yield Forest Management. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior with respect to Federal and nearby private lands to (1) establish cooperative sustained-yield units of forest lands; (2) enter into agreements with landowners for management of their land in accordance with the Departments' requirements, in consideration of privileges on Government lands; and (3) establish sustained-yield units of Federal land to maintain dependent communities. (Public Law 273, S. 250, approved March 29, 1944.)

Tongass National Forest. Reserves certain Tongass National Forest lands as a municipal water reserve for Sitka, Alaska. Allows timber sales in this area. Provides for termination of this act upon nonuse of these lands by Sitka. (Public Law 262, H.R. 2956, approved March 22, 1944.)

MARKETING

Coconut-Oil Tax Suspension. Continues until June 30, 1946, the partial suspension of the processing tax on coconut oil. (Public Law 390, H.R. 4837, approved June 30, 1944.)

Dairy-Products Definitions. Defines "nonfat dry milk solids" and "defatted milk solids" for the purposes of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic

Act. (Other terms had been used by the Food and Drug Administration.)
(Public Law 244, H.R. 149, approved March 2, 1944.)

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Permits the sale for general use of practical forms or sets of official grade standards. Authorizes agreements with foreign cotton organizations under the Cotton Standards Act. (Public Law 425, H.R. 4278, approved September 21, 1944.)

Duty-Free Grain Imports. Amends Public Law 211, 78th Cong., so as to permit duty-free importation until June 20, 1944, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, hay, and their products for feed; flaxseed; and oats for human consumption. (Public Law 272, H.R. 4410, approved March 29, 1944.)

Farm-Products Distribution. Directs the House Agriculture Committee to investigate the present system of marketing, transporting, and distributing farm products from rural areas through the various marketing agencies to the ultimate consumer. (H. Res. 38, agreed to May 27, 1943.)

Food Production and Consumption. Authorizes the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution, exportation, utilization, and consumption of food and allied products produced within or imported into the United States, including farm prices and shortages of farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and feed; and to make inquiries into Government policies. (S. Res. 124, agreed to June 1, 1943.)

Grain Transportation in the Northwest. Authorizes the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to make an investigation of the causes and means of relieving shortages in railroad equipment for transportation purposes. (S. Res. 185, agreed to October 21, 1943.)

Labeling, Production, Marketing, and Distribution. Directs the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate contemplated Government requirements with respect to the labeling, production, marketing, and distribution of articles and commodities. (H. Res. 98, agreed to April 10, 1943.)

Tariff on Feed Imports. Permits the importation from foreign countries free of duty, for 90 days, of the following livestock and poultry feeds: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, hay, or the products thereof. (Public Law 211, H.J. Res. 171, approved December 22, 1943.)

Trade-Agreement Authority. Continues for 2 years from June 12, 1943, the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries under Sec. 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and in the event of the operation of international cartels the President is authorized to make exceptions to tax concessions. (Public Law 66, H.J. Res. 111, approved June 7, 1943.)

PUBLIC LANDS

Development of California Resources for Post-War Employment. Authorizes the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee to investigate (1) undeveloped resource projects to determine the number of workers needed for construction of such projects; (2) the amount of unemployment which may be created in California by termination of the war; and (3) the extent to which such projects might relieve unemployment as compared with private business operations. (S. Res. 205, agreed to November 18, 1943.)

Disposal of Public Land Resources. Provides for disposal of forest products and other resources on public lands under the Interior Department. (Public Law 429, H.R. 2697, approved September 27, 1944.)

Land Title Adjustment. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States subject to his administration, custody, or control, within 10 years after acquisition of such lands. (Public Law 120, H.R. 6, approved July 8, 1943.)

Public Lands Investigation. Directs the House Public Lands Committee to investigate public-land problems, including taxation, grazing, homesteads, and rehabilitation of veterans. (H. Res. 281, agreed to July 7, 1943.)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Provides new authority for Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to Rural Electrification Administration, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, at 1-3/4 percent per annum, and provides that unpaid balances of loans made by RFC to REA prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted at the same rate. Provides that loans to borrowers from REA will be made at 2 percent per annum in lieu of the existing formula, and provides for adjustment of interest rates on the balance of loans outstanding at the date of this amendment to 2 percent per annum. Amends the Act so that loans thereunder will be made and old loans adjusted in the same manner as provided in the amendment mentioned above. Extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under the Act. Authorizes appropriations of such sums as Congress may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of the Act. Authorizes REA to purchase financial and credit reports. (Public Law 425, H.R. 4278, approved September 21, 1944.)

Investigation of Rural Electrification Administration. Authorizes the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to employ assistants and expend \$2,500 for an investigation of REA. (S. Res. 197, agreed to December 9, 1943.)

Refinancing of Rural Electrification Loans. Authorizes REA to make loans to cooperative associations to repay or refinance loans from TVA. (Public Law 563, H.R. 5566, approved December 23, 1944.)

WATER USE AND CONTROL

Belle Fourche River Compact. Grants consent to a compact entered into by South Dakota and Wyoming regarding Belle Fourche River Basin waters. (Public Law 236, H.R. 2580, approved February 26, 1944.)

Columbia Basin Project Act. Requires repayment of contracts with irrigation interests of the Columbia Basin Project on a sound and reasonable basis and in accordance with the principles of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. Provides for establishment of farm units of variable sizes but within the maximum limit of 160 acres of irrigable lands. Provides means for control and prevention of land speculation, but without restricting land transfers beyond the time that should permit substantial development of the land. Provides for acquisition of privately held excess lands and, as an adjunct to that authority, for the disposition of land to prospective settlers. Provides for payments in lieu of taxes out of lease revenues on lands acquired under the authority of the act. (Public Law 8, H.R. 839, approved March 10, 1943.)

Flood Control and Relief. Authorizes appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the War Department to restore flood-control works damaged by the recent floods. Directs suspension of AAA quotas, etc., with respect to agricultural commodities on lands affected by 1943 floods. Directs allocations and priorities to enable farmers in flood areas to restore their farm machinery and equipment. (Public Law 138, S. 1134, approved July 12, 1943.)

Flood Control Appropriations. Appropriates \$12,000,000 for emergency flood-control works. (Public Law 318, H.R. 4793, approved May 29, 1944.)

Flood-Control Authorizations. Authorizes various Agriculture Department post-war projects. Reauthorizes, for post-war use, the \$10,000,000 authorization in Sec. 7 of the Flood Control Act of 1938, and authorizes use of \$100,000 by the Department of Agriculture to safeguard life and property in flood emergencies. Provides that, in connection with Department of Agriculture projects, lands may be acquired, but only with the consent of the States and with payments in lieu of taxes. Authorizes comprehensive plans for the development of the Missouri River Basin as proposed in S. Doc. 247, 78th Cong., and authorizes \$200,000,000 each for the War and Interior Departments to carry out part of this work. Provides for State approval in determining watershed development and for State review of War and Interior Departments' reports. (Public Law 534, H.R. 4485, approved December 22, 1944.)

Flood-Relief Appropriation. Continues until June 30, 1945, the availability of the \$15,000,000 flood-relief appropriation; makes the appropriation available for servicing loans and grants; and permits use of not to exceed \$1,000,000 for windstorm-relief loans and not to exceed \$5,000,000 for grants. (Public Law 307, H.J. Res. 280, approved May 20, 1944.)

Gulf County Canal. Authorizes appropriation of \$93,112,000 for acquisition, improvement, and maintenance of the Gulf County Canal, Fla. (Public Law 75, H.R. 1403, approved June 17, 1943.)

Hungry Horse Dam. Authorizes partial construction of Hungry Horse Dam, Montana. (Involves reconstruction of roads, etc., over national forest lands.) (Public Law 329, H.R. 3570, approved June 5, 1944.)

Hydroelectric Power Investigation. Establishes a special Senate committee to investigate the supply of Government-produced hydroelectric power, whether it is properly allocated and distributed, etc. (S. Res. 155, agreed to June 26, 1943.)

Reclamation of Land for Farming. Authorizes Oregon to construct a dam and dike for preventing the flow of tidal waters in the North Slough in Coos County to reclaim land for farming. (Public Law 175, H.R. 3145, approved October 27, 1943.)

Republican River Compact. Grants the consent of Congress to a compact among Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska relating to Republican River Basin waters. Carries provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters and to promote flood control in the Basin. (Public Law 60, S. 649, approved May 26, 1943.)

War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944. Provides no additional funds for this Department's flood-control work. Prohibits appropriations available to the Department from being obligated to initiate new projects or to continue projects unless they accord with priorities approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture. (Public Law 64, H.R. 2346, approved June 2, 1943.)

Wheeler-Case Act Amendments. Amends the Wheeler-Case Act, which authorizes water conservation and utilization projects, so as to facilitate construction and administration of the projects and to provide for use of appropriations in lieu of "services, labor, material," etc. (Public Law 152, S. 1252, approved July 16, 1943.)

Yellowstone River Compact. Extends until June 1, 1947, the time within which Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming may enter into a compact for division of the Yellowstone River waters. (Public Law 257, S. 1387, approved March 16, 1944.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. Consists largely of various legislative authorizations which have previously appeared annually in the Agricultural Appropriations Acts but have not been a part of basic legislation. Its general provisions include permission to use funds available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land-use programs for the United States' share as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events

or bodies. Authorizes payment of the United States' share in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress. Authorizes the Department to make its technical and scientific facilities available for performance of work for other Government agencies requiring inspection, analysis, and testing of food and other products. (Public Law 425, H.R. 4278, approved September 21, 1944.)

Export-Control Continuation. Continues the Export Control Act until June 30, 1945. (Public Law 397, S. 1826, approved July 1, 1944.)

Farm Security Administration Investigation. Creates a select committee (from Agriculture Committee members) to investigate the Farm Security Administration to determine whether its activities are carried on in accordance with the policies of Congress. (H. Res. 119, agreed to February 18, 1943.)

Federal Aid Highway Act Amendments. Provides for reapportionment of unused funds. Limits access road funds to \$27,500,000. Provides for a study of post-war construction plans. Prevents the impounding of road funds unless the War Production Board certifies that use of materials for additional road construction would impede the war effort. (Public Law 146, H.R. 2798, approved July 13, 1943.)

Fishery Resources. Directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a survey of marine and fresh-water fishery resources. (Public Law 302, S.J. Res. 112, approved May 11, 1944.)

Foreign Economic Administration Appropriation Act, 1945. Appropriates funds for lend-lease (including agricultural commodities), United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and Foreign Economic Administration. (Public Law 382, H.R. 4937, approved June 30, 1944.)

Guayule-Rubber Investigation. Directs the Agriculture Committee to investigate the guayule-rubber program. (H. Res. 346, agreed to February 15, 1944.)

Homestead Entries. Allows credit in connection with homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War II. (Public Law 434, H.R. 5025, approved September 27, 1944.)

Lend-Lease. Extends the Lend-Lease Act until June 30, 1944. (Public Law 9, H.R. 1501, approved March 11, 1943.)

Lend-Lease Continuation. Continues the Lend-Lease Act from June 30, 1944 to June 30, 1945. (Public Law 304, approved May 17, 1944.)

National Housing Act Amendment. Amends this Act so as to give protection from mortgage foreclosures to persons in the armed forces (Public Law 158, approved October 14, 1943.)

Naval Plantations. Permits the Navy Department to manage, operate, and maintain plantations or farms on naval lands. (Public Law 377, S. 1634, approved June 28, 1944.)

Prepayment for Farm Security Administration Housing. Permits prepayment of the purchase price of housing sold to individuals under Resettlement Administration or Farm Security Administration programs, if the applicable contracts or agreements have been in force for 5 years. Provides for the issuance of a quitclaim deed to each individual making payment in full. (Public Law 401, H.R. 702, approved July 1, 1944.)

Public Debt Act of 1943. Increases the United States' debt limit to \$210,000,000,000 and nullifies the President's \$25,000 salary-limitation order. (Public Law 34, H.R. 1780, became law April 11, 1943, without presidential approval.)

Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans. Provides for vocational rehabilitation of disabled veterans who served in the United States military or naval service on or after December 7, 1941, and prior to termination of the present war. (Public Law 16, S. 786, approved March 24, 1943.)

Road Authorizations. Authorizes annual appropriations, for the first 3 post-war years, including \$25,000,000 a year for forest highways (including \$1,500,000 for Alaska), \$12,500,000 a year for forest development roads and trails, and authorizations for highways, secondary and feeder roads (including farm-to-market roads), and Interior Department roads. (Public Law 521, S. 2105, approved December 20, 1944.)

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 ("GI Bill of Rights.") Provides benefits to veterans, including the following: Authorizes the Veterans' Administration to guarantee not over 50 percent of a loan to veterans, in cases where the Veterans' Administration finds that such veterans have the requisite farming ability and experience, that the purchase price is reasonable, etc., for the purchase of land, buildings, livestock, or farm equipment, or the repair, alteration or improvement of buildings, to be used in farm operations; limits the individual totals guaranteed to \$2,000; limits the interest on such loans to 4 percent. Makes available similar loan guarantees for veterans who wish to buy homes and business property. Provides for educational, hospitalization, employment service, readjustment-allowance, and unemployment-insurance benefits for veterans. Requires the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out this Act, to use existing facilities of Federal and State governments insofar as possible. (Public Law 346, S. 1767, approved June 22, 1944.)

Sugar-Act Continuation. Continues for 2 additional years this Act and the taxes with respect to sugar. (Public Law 345, H.R. 4833, approved June 20, 1944.)

Surplus Property Act of 1944. Establishes a Surplus Property Board to supervise the disposal of surplus war property. Provides that, subject to supervision of the Board, the War Food Administrator or his successor shall be solely responsible for the formulation of policies with respect to the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities and surplus foods processed from such commodities, but that actual disposal of such commodities shall be made by the agency or agencies designated by the Board. Prohibits the Board from exercising any of its powers under the Act with relation to disposal of surplus cotton or woollen goods except with the approval of the War Food Administrator or his successor. Prohibits domestic sale of surplus farm commodities at prices less than the higher of Commodity Credit Corporation disposal prices or market prices, and permits Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of or cause to be disposed of, for export only, at competitive world prices, any farm commodity or product thereof if not needed in the United States. Provides for disposal of surplus real property through such agency as may be designated by the Board, but provides for preferences to former owners, tenants of former owners, veterans, and farmers. Increases from 92½ percent to 95 percent of parity the commodity loan rate for cotton with respect to crops harvested after December 31, 1943, but not to those planted after 1944. Provides for disposal of surplus property to local governments and nonprofit institutions, and includes provisions to facilitate the sale of such property in rural areas with the assistance of AAA. (Public Law 457, H.R. 5125, approved October 3, 1944.)

Synthetic-Fuel Demonstration Plants. Authorizes appropriation of \$30,000,000, during a 5-year period, for construction and operation of synthetic-liquid-fuel demonstration plants. Provides that work on agricultural and forestry products shall be carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's direction. (Public Law 290, S. 1243, approved April 5, 1944.)

War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. Establishes the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, to be headed by a Director, and makes the Office of Contract Settlement, the Surplus Property Board, and the Retraining and Reemployment Administration parts of this office. Creates an advisory board to advise with the Director and to include members who have had experience in business, labor, or agriculture. Creates a Retraining and Reemployment Administration to supervise and direct the activities of all executive agencies, except the Veterans' Administration, relating to retraining, reemployment, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation. Provides for advances to State unemployment funds in certain cases. Authorizes the Federal Works Agency to make loans or advances to States and political subdivisions to aid in financing investigations and other actions preliminary to the construction of public works. Provides for continuation of the orders of the Director of War Mobilization. (Public Law 458, S. 2051, approved October 3, 1944.)

Work Relief in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Authorizes appropriation of \$8,000,000 for use by the Federal Works Agency from July 1, to November 30, 1943, to provide work for employable needy

persons on useful public projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
(Public Law 86, H.J. Res. 128, approved June 22, 1943.)

STATE LEGISLATION

AGRICULTURAL LABOR

California - Emergency Farm Production Act. Directs the Director of Agriculture, with the advice and aid of other public agencies, to co-ordinate efforts to relieve labor shortages, to provide for the most effective use of existing farm labor and facilities and to augment such labor and facilities so as to achieve the maximum production and availability of food and fiber possible from the farms of the State. (Ch. 69, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

- Food and Fiber Production Act. Approves the "Food and Fiber Production Act," the purpose of which is "to achieve the maximum production and availability of food and fiber possible from the farms of the state." A farm production council is established, and a State farm production director is appointed. The director is the chief executive officer. He is empowered to provide for the recruitment, distribution, housing, and sustenance of farm labor. Provision is made for the appointment of county farm production coordinators by county boards of supervisors who are required to cooperate with the director. In a county where there is no coordinator, the board of supervisors may employ the county coordinator of an adjoining county. Supervisors of counties are also authorized to create county farm production committees, when petitioned by 20 resident farm owners, all of whom are engaged in agricultural enterprises. These committees are directed to assist the county coordinators. Provision is made for the employment of school children for the harvesting of crops. The act is effective for the duration of the present emergency. (Ch. 1, 2nd Ex., Laws 1943, approved March 29, 1943.)

- Importation of Mexican Labor. Requests that the Secretary of State and the Food Administrator enter into negotiations which will permit Mexican citizens residing near the borders of the United States ingress into the United States to engage in agricultural pursuits without the necessity of making application personally in Mexico City. Requests that such adjustment in immigration regulations be made as will, for the duration of the current emergency, facilitate the free ingress and egress of such Mexican citizens. (A.J.R. 45, Ch. 108, Stats. 1943.)

- Importation of Portuguese Labor. Memorializes the Federal Government to increase the immigration quotas for people from Portugal and the Azores Islands to the United States in order that they may engage as milkers and help to relieve the shortages of milk and other dairy products in California. (A.J.R. 43, Ch. 91, Stats. 1943.)

- Labor Camps. Amends the Agricultural Code by adding sections which authorize the use of the property of district agricultural associations for agricultural labor camps and for military purposes. (Ch. 168, Stats. 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

- Research in Labor Supply. Creates a fact-finding committee to study all phases of agricultural and industrial employment with a view to formulating such a plan and preparing and submitting such legislative measures as will enable the State to solve the labor problems of agriculture and industry. (S.C.R. 13, Ch. 38, Stats. 1943.)

Florida - Child Labor Exemption. Ch. 21979 amends the law relating to the child labor exemption of farm work by extending the exemption to include all labor performed upon farms whether in producing, harvesting, packing, or processing agricultural products without regard to the persons for whom the work is performed. Ch. 21996 further extends the exemption to labor in citrus groves, and in cattle or livestock raising. (H. 427, Ch. 21979, Comm. Sub. for H. 669, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Idaho - Apportionment of State and County School Funds. (See Public Finance.)

- Unemployment Compensation Act. Definitions under the Unemployment Compensation Act are amended to re-define agricultural labor as an excepted employment. (S. 15, Ch. 29, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 5, 1943.)

Indiana - Student Farm Labor. The superintendent of instruction, on application of the trustees of any school unit, is directed to order that the opening of schools in a county be deferred or that schools be recessed for such period as he determines necessary to aid in the war-time harvesting of perishable crops. School authorities are authorized to release pupils, 14 and over, for as much as 30 days per school year, to help in harvesting and processing perishable commodities. Act expires March 15, 1945. (S. 197, Ch. 164, Acts 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Iowa - Unemployment Compensation Act. Defines agricultural labor for purposes of the Unemployment Compensation Act. (S.F. 292, Ch. 77, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

Kansas - Child Labor. Amends a previous law by providing that, due to shortage of farm labor on account of the war, the prohibition against employment of children under 16 in any occupation at any place dangerous or injurious to life, limb, health, or morals shall not apply to those engaged in agricultural, horticultural, livestock, and dairy-ing pursuits. The act shall expire 6 months after termination of hostilities between the United States and all foreign powers. (S. 282, Ch. 178, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Kentucky - Prisoner Labor. The commissioner of welfare may grant paroles during the current national emergency for service in the armed forces or for work in agricultural or essential war industry. (Ch. 104, Acts 1944, approved March 17, 1944.)

Maryland - Conscientious Objectors as Farm Laborers. Memorializes the Federal Government to make provision for using conscientious objectors for harvesting and preserving agricultural crops. (S.J.R. 2, p. 1975-1976, Laws 1943, approved April 30, 1943.)

- County Aid to Farm Labor Problem. Authorizes the county commissioners to appropriate funds to aid in the solution of any phase of the farm labor problem. (S. 435, Ch. 829, Laws 1943, approved April 30, 1943.)

- County Prisoners as Farm Laborers. The county commissioners of the respective counties shall have authority to assign able-bodied male prisoners in the respective county jails to perform farm labor upon certain conditions. Defines the term "farm labor." (H. 769, Ch. 669, Laws 1943, approved May 4, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Workmen's Compensation Act. Amends various sections of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but provides that the act shall remain elective as to employers of farm laborers. (Ch. 529, Acts 1943, approved June 12, 1943.)

Minnesota - Old Age Assistance Recipients. As a means of alleviating the manpower shortage, persons receiving old age assistance are authorized to engage in farm or industrial labor upon notification of the welfare board. If the wages or compensation in money are equal to or greater than the old age assistance grant, then such grant is to be suspended. If the wages are less, then the amount of the grant shall be reduced by the extent of the wages or compensation so received. This act is to expire 6 months after the end of hostilities in the present war. (S.F. 770, Ch. 481, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

New Jersey - Labor Recruiting. Empowers the Agricultural Extension Service to recruit, place, and utilize adult agricultural workers in the State, and to create a labor center in each county under the control of the county extension service. Operating through the county services, it is to contact potential workers in this State, assign them where they are most needed, and arrange for their transfer. It is to cooperate with any Federal agency similarly active, and may apply for and accept Federal grants to cover expenses and comply with Federal regulations applicable thereto. These State and county services are the official placement agencies, and private agencies shall abide by the former's regulations. Effective until 1 year after an armistice with the Axis. (Ch. 106, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

New York - Employment of Minors. Amends the labor law by specifying that until July 1, 1945, no minor from 14 to 16 years of age shall be employed in farm service unless such minor presents a "farm work permit" issued in accordance with the provisions of the education law. Such permit shall be valid only when signed by the employer and it shall not be valid for work in or in connection with a factory. (Ch. 439, Laws 1944, approved March 30, 1944.)

- Hazardous Employment Exclusion. Amends the Workmen's Compensation Act by providing for the exclusion from hazardous employment classification all operations by a farm tenant on a farm rented by him for production of logs and their sale to the public. (Ch. 375, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

North Carolina - Prison Labor. Authorizes the State Highway and Public Works Commission to furnish prison labor to farmers for the production and harvesting of food and feed crops. (H. 575, Ch. 452, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 4, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Student Labor. Provides, among other things, for the granting of temporary farm and conservation employment permits to pupils 14 years of age or more. (No. 328, Laws 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

Texas - Agricultural Labor Agents. Repeals and re-enacts in one bill the employment agency law and the emigrant agency law. Coverage is extended to include any person, regardless of whether a fee is received or due, who offers or attempts to supply the services of agricultural workers to any person. Out-of-State agents for common or agricultural labor must be licensed before doing business in the State. (H. 264, Ch. 67, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Vermont - Extension Service Recruiting. Authorizes the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service to cooperate with the Federal Government for the purpose of recruitment, placement, transfer, utilization, and supervision of agricultural workers on Vermont farms during the war emergency. Appropriations are made for the fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945 to carry out the purposes of the act. (No. 65, Acts 1943, approved March 24, 1943.)

West Virginia - Student Farm Labor. Excuses pupils from school attendance "while actually engaged in working gardens and on farms in the food production program of the war emergency." This provision is effective during the school years 1943-44 and 1944-45, up to July 1, 1945. (H. 378, Ch. 41, Acts 1943, passed March 13, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Federal Grants for Farm Labor. Accepts the grant of all moneys and benefits which may accrue under H.J.R. 96 of Congress entitled "making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943." The board of regents of the University of Wisconsin is designated as the State agency to cooperate with the proper Federal authorities in the administration of the act. (Ch. 310, Laws 1943, approved June 15, 1943.)

CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation

California - Soil Conservation Districts. Adds to the Public Resources Code a section authorizing the board of supervisors, if it finds at the hearing that more than 5 percent of the land in a proposed soil conservation district will not be benefited, to suspend the matter for not more than 3 months and refer it to the soil conservation committee. The formation of the district is prohibited unless the commission reports favorably on its organization with unbenefited land excluded. (Ch. 900, Stats. 1943, approved May 31, 1943.)

- Soil Conservation Districts - Assessment. Repeals the provisions which authorized the levy of special assessments for the support of soil conservation districts. The president of the board of these districts is required to give a bond in the sum of \$2,000, and the provision requiring each director to be bonded is deleted. (Ch. 66, Stats. 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

Delaware - Soil Conservation Act. Adopts the model soil conservation act as proposed by the Department of Agriculture with some modifications. Important omissions include no provisions made for: (1) the formulation or adoption of land use regulations; (2) a board of adjustment; (3) the taking over of soil conservation projects, etc., undertaken by the United States. (H. 54, Ch. 212, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Illinois - District Law Amended. Amends sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 15, and 19 of the soil conservation district law and adds section 26a.1 thereto. Defines a landowner as the person whose name appears on the assessment roll of the county within the district to be organized hereunder. Whenever a petition for the organization of a district carries the names of more than 55 percent of the landowners within the proposed district, the board may determine the question whether the operation of the district is administratively practicable and feasible without holding a referendum thereon. Designates terms of directors to govern the districts. Authorizes the organization of districts where land lies in more than one county. (H. 521, p. 14-20, Laws 1943, approved July 24, 1943.)

Maine - Appropriation. Appropriates \$250 a year from the State agricultural funds for general administration of the State soil conservation law and \$2,750 a year to be distributed among the conservation districts. Provides that such funds shall not lapse but shall be carried forward as continuing accounts. (Ch. 339, Laws 1943, effective July 9, 1943.)

Maryland - Soil Conservation Districts. Authorizes and outlines the method for the division of soil conservation districts, or their combination with other districts, or their division and combination with other districts. Requires that the petition to the State soil conservation

committee for division, etc., be signed by at least 25 land occupiers of each district affected. The committee may hold public hearings on the petition before holding a referendum. No district may be divided or combined if a majority of land occupiers object. (H. 284, Ch. 444, Laws 1943, approved May 4, 1943.)

Minnesota - Model Soil Conservation Districts' Act. Amends the model soil conservation districts' act. Provides a method for consolidating two or more districts and for separating an existing district into two or more. Makes some changes in the provisions governing the election or appointment of supervisors. (H.F. 404, Ch. 274, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Missouri - Soil Conservation Districts Law. Adopts a soil conservation districts law similar to the model act sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It does not, however, provide for the adoption of land use regulations, nor for a board of adjustment, nor does it give the supervisors power to appeal to the courts to force recalcitrant land occupiers to observe conservation regulations. (S. 80, p. 839-848, Laws 1943, approved July 23, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Soil Erosion Investigation. Joint resolution provides for an interim committee to survey and study the problem of soil erosion, and to report its findings and recommendations to the next session of the legislature. The committee may call upon State officials and agencies for technical information and assistance. (Ch. 241, Laws 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

New Mexico - Amended Soil Conservation Districts Act. Amends the soil conservation districts act to provide that a land use ordinance is not operative against any agricultural or grazing landowner unless approved in writing by at least 50 percent of the owners of the agricultural or grazing lands affected by the regulation. Requires the district court, upon the request of any interested party, to hear the matter de novo in cases where the landowners are aggrieved by orders of the board. (S. 173, Ch. 130, Laws 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

Oil and Gas

Illinois - Oil and Gas Compact. Amends section 6 of an act ratifying and approving an interstate contract to conserve oil and gas. Extends the provision of the act from September 1, 1943 to September 1, 1947, and removes California as one of three States necessary for ratification of such contract. (S. 240, p. 952-953, Laws 1943, approved July 15, 1943.)

Kansas - Interstate Compact to Conserve Oil and Gas. Provides for an agreement to extend for an additional 4 years from its expiration date (September 1, 1943) the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas, subject to the approval of Congress. (S. 257, Ch. 211, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Georgia - State Division of Conservation. Abolishes the Department of Natural Resources together with its subdivisions. Creates within the executive department a State Division of Conservation which shall be under the control and management of the highest executive officer of the executive department who shall be ex-officio commissioner of conservation and serve without any additional salary. Creates the Department of Forestry, the Department of Mines, Mining and Geology, and the Department of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, and authorizes the governor to appoint directors of each. Directors are to receive a salary of \$4,000 per year. Prescribes the qualifications for such directors and the procedure for their removal. (No. 125, p. 180-184, Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

Louisiana - Conservation Departments. Proposes to amend the State constitution (Art. VI §1) so that instead of one department of conservation, there will be three departments to protect the natural resources of the State: (1) Department of Wildlife and Fisheries; (2) Forestry Commission; (3) Department of Conservation (control of all other natural resources). (S. 91, No. 328, Acts 1944, ratified November 7, 1944.)

Minnesota - Commissioner of Conservation. Rewrites the law on the Department of Conservation, and transfers to the Commissioner of Conservation certain duties in relation to public lands hitherto performed by the State Auditor. (H.F. 461, Ch. 60, Laws 1943, approved February 20, 1943.)

- Institute of Research. (See Services to Agriculture.)

Montana - Abolition of Agricultural Conservation Board. Repeals the act which created and prescribed the powers and duties of the Agricultural Conservation Board. (H. 15, Ch. 8, Laws 1943, approved January 29, 1943.)

North Dakota - North Dakota Research Foundation (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Teaching of Conservation. Requires the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to set up courses for the teaching of conservation of natural resources, including irrigation and conservation of water and soil. Where feasible, these courses shall be offered in teacher training institutions. (H. 78, Ch. 232, Laws 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

South Dakota - Information on Natural Resources. Authorizes the governor to appoint a commission or commissions for the purpose of providing for the assembling, analyzing, and disseminating information relating to the uses and development of the natural resources of South Dakota. These commissions are empowered to negotiate agreements with Federal and other State agencies and to cooperate with all public and

private agencies. (Ch. 270, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Virginia - Soil Conservation Committee. Amends law to authorize the soil conservation committee to purchase and operate machinery and other equipment suitable for engineering and other operations incident to soil conservation. The district supervisors are given authority to rent this machinery to the governing bodies of the counties or to individuals to be used by them for the purpose of soil conservation. The income derived from the rentals is to be placed in a revolving fund for machinery maintenance. (Ch. 244, Acts 1944, approved March 16, 1944.)

West Virginia - Conservation Commission. Amends the law relating to conservation by reorganizing the conservation commission. It now consists of 7 members (formerly 5 and a director). Transfers the duties and powers formerly vested in the director to the conservation commission. The act also grants authority to the commission to acquire lands from the public land corporation for State forests, game and fish refuges, and public shooting grounds. (H. 215, Ch. 68, Acts 1943, passed March 6, 1943.)

COOPERATIVES

Enabling Acts

California - Articles of Incorporation. This act amends the Agricultural Code by deleting the requirement that articles of incorporation of cooperative marketing associations fix the terms of office of directors. The act provides, however, that if first directors are to have equal terms, such terms are to be stated in the articles, and that the by-laws may now provide for changing the number of directors. Deletes the requirement that directors must be members or stockholders. Deletes the requirement that if voting or property rights are unequal, articles must provide that new members are entitled to vote and share in property under the same general rule applicable to old members. (Ch. 474, Stats. 1943, approved May 15, 1943.)

Georgia - Term of Charters. Amends the law relating to nonprofit cooperative associations to permit the granting of charters to these associations for a term of not to exceed 50 years (rather than 20 years as provided by existing law) and also to make the prohibition providing that no member or stockholder shall have more than one vote inapplicable to associations composed of producers of forestry products. (No. 352, p. 343-344, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Minnesota - Cooperative Livestock Marketing Associations. Repeals the law which provided for the organization of cooperative associations for the promotion and marketing of livestock. (H.F. 997, Ch. 304, Laws 1943, approved April 5, 1943.)

- Dissolution of Cooperatives. Repeals the provision which permitted the dissolution of a cooperative association formed for the

purpose of engaging in any lawful mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural business, when no dividends on capital or shares had been paid for 5 years after its incorporation. (H.F. 729, Ch. 317, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

- Privileges and Limitations. Repeals and amends previous laws by providing that cooperative associations formed for the purpose of engaging in any lawful mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, or rural telephone business may buy and hold stock in other corporations organized for the same general purpose, and are subject to all duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in all general laws in relation to similar corporations. (H.F. 730, Ch. 318, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

Ohio - Powers and Liabilities. Amends the law relative to the organization, powers, etc. of agricultural cooperative associations to permit them to organize and to engage in any services in connection with activities authorized by law but specifies that nothing in the law "shall be construed to authorize any professional services otherwise prohibited by law." (H. 400, p. 331-334, Laws 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

Texas - Citrus Fruit Cooperatives. Amends a previous law by authorizing the organization of cooperative associations for the producing, cultivating, and caring for citrus groves and the marketing of the fruit. (H. 295, Ch. 346, Laws 1943, approved May 15, 1943.)

Washington - Cooperative Membership - Common Stock. Amends the law relating to cooperative marketing associations by permitting a marketing association to limit the issuance of its common stock or membership to "persons only engaged in the production of agricultural products" and also allows these associations to prohibit the transfer of common stock to persons not members of the association. The articles of an association may provide for giving more than one vote to a stockholder or member. The section of the law regulating the apportionment of earnings of all cooperative associations is amended so as to delete the provision that nonshareholders shall only be entitled to one-half as much dividend from net profits as shareholders. (S.H.B. 149, Ch. 99, Laws 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

Taxation

Idaho - Assessment of Transmission Lines. Amends the law relating to taxation by requiring assessment by the State Board of Equalization of the transmission lines of rural electrification associations. (H. 108, Ch. 63, Laws 1943, approved February 17, 1943.)

North Dakota - Taxation of Rural Electric Cooperatives. Repeals and reenacts law relating to taxation of rural electric cooperatives. Provides that each cooperative shall annually file a report with the State Tax Commissioner showing the amount of gross receipts received during the preceding year; and shall at the same time file with the county auditor of each county within which any of its lines are located

a report giving the length of the line or lines within each taxing district and the total length of the lines in the county as of January 1st of that year. The County Auditor may require a map to be filed showing the length of the lines within each taxing district. The tax (1 percent of gross receipts during each of the first 5 years, thereafter 2 percent) is due at the same time as personal property taxes. (S. 62, Ch. 266, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Gross Receipts Tax on Rural Electric Cooperatives. Requires rural electric cooperatives to pay a monthly tax of 2 percent of their gross receipts from the sale of energy, which is in lieu of all State and local taxes on their property used in the production and sale of energy. Also requires an annual statement of miles of line owned. Provision is made for the application of revenue from this tax. (H. 130, Title 68, Ch. 20a, Session Laws 1943, approved April 1, 1943.)

Texas - Taxation of United States and Power District Property. (See Taxation.)

Utah - Exemption of Electric Cooperatives from Sales Tax. Exempts electric power plant systems owned and operated by cooperatives or nonprofit corporations engaged in rural electrification from the provisions of the Sales Tax Act of 1933. (S. 172, Ch. 93, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

Wyoming - Exemptions of Electric Cooperatives. Amends the law which exempts from taxation the property of nonprofit rural electrification cooperative corporations or associations so as to extend the exemption for 6 years from February 11, 1943. (H. 55, Ch. 37, Session Laws 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Minnesota - Cooperative Marketing Associations. Repeals a provision which required cooperative marketing associations to pay an annual license fee of \$5.00. (S.F. 926, Ch. 334, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

New Mexico - Rural Electrification Program. Memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to continue financial support of the program of the Rural Electrification Administration, especially on the farms and ranches in New Mexico. (H.J.M. 12, p. 341-342, Laws 1943.)

South Dakota - Division of Production and Marketing Cooperatives. Creates a Division of Production and Marketing Cooperatives to aid such cooperatives by serving as a source of cooperation and information in their establishment. The Secretary of Agriculture is made the chief administrative officer of the division. He is directed to compile "statistical data relating to the work and progress of cooperative enterprises, the statutes of the several States, and so far as reasonably convenient those of foreign countries, affecting

production and nonmarketing cooperatives." (Ch. 8, Laws 1943, approved March 8, 1943.)

CREDIT AND INSURANCE

Debt Adjustment

Arizona - Interest Rates on State-Held Mortgages. Authorizes the treasurer, with the approval of the governor and the secretary of state, to reduce future interest rates on any outstanding mortgage held by the State upon payment of all arrearages of interest, all installment payments, and all taxes due on lands covered by such mortgage. The future rate of interest shall not be less than 3 percent and shall not be retroactive. The act further provides that the 3-percent rate shall also be applicable to holders of certificates of State lands provided they have paid all delinquent installments, interest, and taxes on their mortgage. (C. 35, H.B. 192, approved March 11, 1943.)

California - Farm Debt Adjustment Commission. Amends a 1935 law by recreating the Farm Debt Adjustment Commission. Reduces its membership and extends its existence to September 15, 1945. (Ch. 1018, Laws 1943, approved June 4, 1943.)

Michigan - Homesteads Exempt from Execution. Proposes an amendment to the constitution raising the value of homesteads exempt from execution from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Modifies the prohibition on mortgage of homestead by a married man without signature of the wife to validate a lienation or mortgage without the wife's signature after 20 years, if no claim of invalidity has been made. To be submitted at the next regular election. (H.J.R. 2, Public Acts 1943, ratified April 5, 1943.)

Minnesota - Delinquent Installments. Protects contracts of persons in military service for purchase of State lands on the installment plan from cancellation for nonpayment of installments. (H.F. 697, Ch. 341, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

- Mortgage Moratorium Extension. Grants civil relief to persons in the military service of the United States, including members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and subsequent lien creditors, from certain foreclosures of real estate mortgages, judgments, and other liens. Provides for the appointment of a receiver of mortgaged property and sets forth his powers and duties. Fixes June 1, 1943 as the final date of redemption in the foreclosures of mortgages. (S.F. 884, Ch. 431, Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Mortgage Moratorium. Provides for the relief of individuals, associations, and corporations by suspending sale and mortgage foreclosure proceedings if such proceedings would cause unjust hardship by reason of the war emergency. Sets forth procedure thereunder. (Ch. 67, Laws 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

New York - Deficiency Judgment Moratorium. Amends the law providing for an emergency moratorium on deficiency judgments in mortgage foreclosures by continuing the act until July 1, 1945. (Ch. 563, Laws 1944, approved April 5, 1944.)

- Mortgage Moratorium. Amends the law providing for a moratorium on the foreclosure of mortgages by extending the act until July 1, 1945. (Ch. 562, Laws 1944, approved April 5, 1944.)

- State Mortgage Commission. Amends the act creating the State Mortgage Commission and providing for the relief of distressed holders of mortgage investments, so as to extend it for another year until July 1, 1944. (Ch. 223, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

North Dakota - Seed and Feed Loans. Memorializes the United States Congress to enact Senate Bill No. 574 which provides for the cancelation of seed and feed loans prior to 1937. (H.C.R.-N. p. 466, Laws 1943, filed March 2, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Deficiency Judgment. Provides that no deficiency judgment may be taken upon obligations secured by chattel mortgages or conditional sales contracts except in actions brought for such purpose; vests power in the courts to find the reasonable value of the chattels sold at the time of sale and the sums due thereon, and upon such findings to grant or deny a deficiency, and makes other regulations. (Ch. 378, Laws 1943, approved June 28, 1943.)

- Deficiency Judgments - Notice. Amends law to require mortgagee to give notice of intention to sue for a deficiency judgment in the event the proceeds of sale of property covered by mortgage are insufficient to satisfy the debt secured thereby. Failure to give notice bars the recovery of a deficiency judgment. (Ch. 485, Laws 1943, approved July 8, 1943.)

Wyoming - Farm Loans. Amends the law relating to State Farm Loan Board mortgages by reducing the rate of interest from 5 to 4 percent. (H. 26, Ch. 16, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 1, 1943.)

Miscellaneous.

California - Farm and Home Purchase Aid to Veterans. Includes as veterans those serving in the present war, and renders them eligible to aid under the home and farm purchase act. (Ch. 191, Stats. 1943, approved April 22, 1943.)

- Veterans' Bond Act. (See Public Finance.)

- Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act. Amends the Military and Veterans' Code by providing farm and home purchase aid for veterans of World War II. Defines the various terms used in the act and vests in the Veterans' Welfare Board the administration thereof; sets forth the powers and duties of the board; appropriates \$2,000,000 for carrying out the purposes of the act and specifies that the act

shall be cited as the Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943. (Ch. 1046, Laws 1943, approved June 7, 1943.)

Connecticut - Borrowing from State Banks or Trust Companies. Amends the law relating to mortgages and liens by permitting persons engaged in the business of farming, horticulture, growing of nursery stock, crop production, oyster growing, or livestock raising, etc., to borrow funds from a State bank or trust company in addition to the other approved borrowing agencies. (Sec. 687g., Ch. 274, General Statutes, 1943 Supp., effective June 25, 1943.)

Louisiana - Chattel Mortgages. Variously amends the law of chattel mortgages. Includes tile, loose cotton, cottonseed and its products in the statutory list of masses or assemblages over which such mortgages may be given. Mortgages may be given on masses owned at the time of the execution of the mortgage or acquired thereafter and on the natural increase. If mortgagor is not domiciled in the State the mortgage must be filed where the property is to be located. Any mortgagee named in a mortgage and not at the time the owner of the debt secured who fraudulently executes a release of satisfaction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (H. 326, No. 172, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

- Department of Veterans' Affairs. Establishes in the State government a Department of Veterans' Affairs to administer the affairs of all veterans entitled to benefits provided by Congress and the State legislature. (H. 390, No. 98, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

- Recovery by Conventional Mortgage Holder. Gives to the holder of a conventional mortgage the same rights, privileges, and actions as the mortgagor landowner to recover for the unauthorized removal, conversion, or other disposition of trees, buildings, or other immovables covered by the mortgage. (H. 848, No. 295, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Nebraska - Installment Loans. The law on installment loans is amended by providing, among other things, that loans running 21 months to 3 years must be secured by real estate mortgages, and must be repaid in virtually equal installments at equal intervals, except for a debtor, such as a farmer or teacher, whose income is received unevenly. (L. 176, Ch. 107, Laws 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

New Jersey - Veterans' Business Loan Act. Makes provision for "certain qualified veterans to obtain venture capital, at low rates of interest, which may be necessary to establish themselves in a business or profession" and for this purpose creates a "veterans loan authority" in the Department of Economics. Sets forth its functions and the powers and duties of the commissioner; fixes the capitalization at \$5,000,000 which amount is appropriated out of the post-war reserve account of the general State fund. This capital and all revenues of the authority to be held in trust in a veterans' guaranteed loan fund. Authorizes banks to make veterans' loans under such rules

and regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner. (Ch. 126, Laws 1944, approved April 14, 1944.)

New York - Chattel Mortgages. Amends the lien law relating to the refiling of a chattel mortgage so as to provide that such mortgage shall be invalid after 3 years (formerly 1 year) unless a statement is filed. (Ch. 451, Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

North Dakota - State Farm Loans. Authorizes the State Land Department to make farm loans at the rate of 4 percent. (S.C.R. 1 - I, p. 469-470, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Chattel Mortgages. Rewrites entirely the law relating to chattel mortgages on livestock, poultry, farm machinery, and crops, and repeals all prior acts. Some changes of interest are: All references to borrowings from Federal Government agencies are omitted; mortgages executed under the act need not, as formerly, be acknowledged, witnessed, and sealed; provision is made for the filing in Pennsylvania of similar lien instruments originally filed or recorded in other States. (No. 161, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

FORESTRY

Acquisition of Land for Forests

California - National Forests. Amends a previous law by requiring that the consent of the board of supervisors of the county be procured before the consent of the State can be given for the acquisition of land by the United States for national forest purposes. (Ch. 612, Stats. 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

Indiana - County Forests. Authorizes county commissioners to acquire and maintain county lands as public forests and open them for recreational use. Acquisitions and maintenance are to be financed by a county forestry fund created by the levy of a specific tax. Gifts of land are not accepted until a majority of the commissioners approve. If the land has no timber growth, trees are to be planted within 10 years after acquisition; all revenue from the sale of timber is to be used on maintenance or in purchase of additional land; and the balance as the commissioners decide. These lands are to be protected against fire and grazing, and timber cutting is to be done by approved forestry methods. (H. 281, Ch. 272, Acts 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

Oregon - State Forests. Amends the law providing for the acquisition and maintenance of State forests. Some of the changes relate to forest development revenue bonds; acquisition of land; disposal, redemption, and disposition of revenue bonds; and presentation and auditing of claims. (H. 131, Ch. 235, Laws 1943, approved March 8, 1943.)

Rhode Island - Forestry Account. Amends law to create a special account for moneys received by the Division of Forests and Parks of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation for lands taken by the Federal Government by condemnation. Prohibits the use of these moneys except for the purchase of land for the use of the Division of Forests and Parks, or for the payment of land damages or land claims for land already acquired for that division. Prior provisions relating to forestry funds are repealed. (Ch. 1443, Laws 1944, approved April 7, 1944; Ch. 1444, Laws 1944, approved April 7, 1944; Ch. 1492, Laws 1944, approved April 23, 1944.)

Tennessee - Acquisition by Federal Government. Amends provisions relating to acquisition by the Federal Government of lands within the State for national forests and parks to provide that no property shall be taken under the power of eminent domain without previous negotiation and, in the event of condemnation, without a trial by jury, and that in all such proceedings the United States or its agencies shall follow the provisions of the State code for taking of private property for works of internal improvement. Denies the Federal agencies acquiring lands for public improvement in the State the right to destroy or impair the use of any highway, bridge, or ferry without compensation to the owner. (S. 823, Ch. 150, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Fire Control

Florida - Funds for Forest Research. Memorializes Congress to appropriate adequate funds for cooperative forest extension, and fire protection and for the continuance of funds for forest research. (H.M. 14, p. 1181, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

New York - Rebates for Fire Protection. Amends the conservation law by providing that the town tax collector shall pay to the county treasurer the amount of taxes levied to pay one-half the cost of extinguishing forest fires and the treasurer shall then pay the amount so levied to the conservation department. (Formerly the supervisors made payment directly to the conservation department.) (Ch. 428, Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

North Carolina - Forest Fire Control. Amends the law relating to forest fire control by striking out the requirement that emergency must exist before commissioners could authorize expenditure of more than 5 mills per woodland acre to meet county's part of fire-control cost. (H. 631, Ch. 660, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 8, 1943.)

- Woodland Fires. Amends law relating to setting fire to woodlands, so as to make willful or malicious acts in violation thereof a felony. Section also relates to setting fire to brushland and grassland, as well as woodland, without giving adjoining property owners notice and keeping proper watch. (H. 632, Ch. 661, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 3, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Reserve Fund. Repeals law and rewrites it to appropriate \$300,000 to be used as a reserve for forest fire protection and for forest development and preservation. (Ch. 474, Laws 1943, approved July 7, 1943.)

Management and Administration

California - Clarke-McNary Act. Accepts the provisions of the Clarke-McNary act. The Division of Forestry is made the State agent, and empowered to cooperate with the United States authorities and to do all things necessary to secure to California the benefits of the act in the promotion and maintenance of a system of forest fire prevention and a reforestation program. (Ch. 666, Stats. 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

- Logging Permits. Requires that logging permits to cut immature trees for conversion into lumber must be obtained from the State forester. The act also specifies the conditions under which these permits may be granted. (Ch. 172, Stats. 1943, approved April 21, 1943.)

Colorado - Clarke-McNary Act. Accepts the provisions of the Federal Clarke-McNary law. The State Board of Forestry is empowered to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in carrying out the provisions of all Federal acts providing funds for the protection of forest lands and for the promotion of timber production on State forest lands. (H. 612, Ch. 150, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 15, 1943.)

Connecticut - Lease of State Parks and Forests. (See Public Lands.)

- Standard Log Rule. Adopts the international log rule as the standard log rule for determining the board-foot content of saw logs and all contracts for the purchase or sale of saw logs must now be made on that basis. (Sec. 494 g, Ch. 127, General Statutes, 1943 Supp.)

Florida - Seed Trees. Provides for the designating and marking of certain trees as "seed trees," at the rate of not less than 3 nor more than 8 trees per acre, the legal title of which is to be conveyed to Florida Department of Agriculture. These trees must be excluded from any deed or conveyance of the real estate on which they are located. The act provides, however, for the cutting of the trees by the owner if he can certify that all the trees on his land have been cut except the trees marked as seed trees. (H. 311, Ch. 21940, Laws 1943, filed June 3, 1943.)

Idaho - Sale and Resale of Dead Timber. (See Public Lands.)

- Sale of Timber - Scaling Methods. (See Public Lands.)

Illinois - State Forests. Amends an act in relation to State forests. Provides that all monies received from sales of planting stock and of forest products shall be paid into the State Forest and Nurseries Fund and shall be used for the improvement and management of State forests and for other purposes previously designated. (H. 719, p. 791-792, Laws 1943, approved July 23, 1943.)

Iowa - Jurisdiction over Federal Property. (See Public Lands.)

Maine - Forest Commissioner. Provides that the Forest Commissioner shall supervise and control all lands of the State not otherwise provided for by law. (Ch. 316, Laws 1943, effective July 9, 1943.)

Maryland - Forest Conservancy Districts. Authorizes the establishment of forest conservancy districts and provides for cooperative land use measures and for cooperation with the United States. The State Forests and Park Commission is empowered to administer the law. The State is divided into districts, and a district forestry board of not less than 5 members is appointed by the commission for each district. A district forester is assigned to each district board. The duties of the commission, the district boards, and district foresters are prescribed. (S. 338, Ch. 722, Laws 1943, approved May 4, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Disposal of Slash or Brush. Amends a previous law by providing for the disposal of slash or brush following wood or lumber operations on lands which border upon the woodland of another. (C. 103, Acts 1943, approved March 25, 1943.)

- Forest Cutting Practices. Amends the law relating to forest lands by providing for the establishment of forest cutting practices. A State Forestry Committee, to consist of 4 members, representing farm woodlot owners, industrial woodland owners, other woodland owners and the general public, is to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, for a term of 4 years. The director of the Division of Forestry is a member, ex officio. This committee is authorized to prepare tentative rules for practices for forest cutting, and is required to hold hearings before adoption. (Ch. 539, Acts 1943, approved June 12, 1943.)

Minnesota - State Forests. Repeals certain laws and establishes certain named State forests, provides for their management and control by the Commissioner of Conservation. Permits the Commissioner to acquire lands for forests and directs the county board to certify lists of tax-forfeited lands which are suited primarily for the growing of timber and timber products. Requires that all income from forests is to be paid into the State treasury and credited to a fund designated as the State Forest Fund. (S.F. 21, Ch. 171, Laws 1943, approved March 25, 1943.)

Mississippi - Forest Harvesting Act. Prescribes the minimum cutting requirements of timber for commercial purposes and minimum working requirements for naval stores products for commercial purposes.

Empowers the Mississippi Forestry Commission to enforce the terms of the act. (S. 156, Ch. 240, Laws 1944, approved March 24, 1944.)

- Forestry Program. Creates a State-wide forestry education, timber-management, and forest fire control program. The State Forestry Commission is directed to encourage the production and growth of timber on all lands which are suitable, to promote the harvesting, etc., of timber, to encourage greater private ownership, and to promote forest education and timber management and forest fire control. (H. 459, Ch. 238, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

North Dakota - Protection of Fruit Trees and Shrubs. Prohibits the cutting, removing, or destroying of any native-growing fruit-bearing shrubs or trees on any native-growing timberlands in North Dakota except when the land is being cleared for agricultural purposes. (S. 67, Ch. 1, Laws 1943, approved March 12, 1943.)

Ohio - Control of State Forests. Amends the law relating to forest lands by authorizing the Board of Control of the Agricultural Experiment Station to expend funds for the management, development, etc. of State forest and park lands. Permits the State Forester to buy forest lands at a price not exceeding \$5.00 per acre if included in a State Forest Purchase Area without further approval of the Board of Control. Authorizes the Board of Control to grant easements, leases, and mineral rights on portions of State forest lands under such terms as it may deem advantageous to the State. Provides for a State forest rotary fund made up of all monies received from the sale of State forest lands or in payment for easements or leases. This fund may not be appropriated for any purpose other than for the development of State forests, forest parks, and forest nurseries. (H. 374, p. 614-616, Laws 1943, approved June 15, 1943.)

Oregon - State Forester. Amends law relating to the State Forester by specifying that his annual salary shall not be more than \$6,000. Deletes provisions that salaries to the forester and his assistants be paid only from funds contributed by the United States government for forest protection. Requires that rules and regulations promulgated by the State Forester shall be with the approval of the State Board of Forestry. (H. 133, Ch. 34, Laws 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Washington - Cascara Bark. Regulates the felling, peeling, conservation, etc., of the trees from which cascara bark can be obtained. The taking, selling, etc. of cascara bark is prohibited unless a written permit is secured from the legal owner of the land upon which the bark is peeled or cut. (S. 164, Ch. 129, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Timber Sale. Amends law to require that all sales of standing live timber shall be on a selective cutting basis in line with Federal forest practices. (Ch. 389, Laws 1943, approved June 28, 1943.)

Reforestation

Connecticut - Assistance to Woodland Owners. Authorizes the State Forester to furnish assistance to landowners for reforestation and for improving wood lots and timberlands and for marketing products produced thereon. (Secs. 456g-460g, Ch. 116, General Statutes, 1943 Supp.)

Washington - Reforestation. Amends the law relating to State forests to provide for the issuance and disposition of \$100,000 of utility bonds during the biennium expiring March 31, 1945 for the acquisition, seeding, reforestation, and administration of lands for State forests. (S. 170, Ch. 123, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Taxation

Louisiana - Parish Levy on Forests. Proposes to amend the State constitution (Art. VI, Sec. 2) so as to authorize parishes to levy up to 2 cents per acre tax on forests or cut-over lands for forestry purposes. (H. 732, No. 323, Acts 1944, Ratified November 7, 1944.)

Massachusetts - Taxation of Forest Lands. Amends the law on taxation of forest lands mainly to permit withdrawal of lands from classification as forest land on request of the owner. (Ch. 461, Acts 1943, approved June 7, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Alabama - National Forest Receipts. Provides for the distribution by the State, among the several counties of the State, of proceeds derived from receipts from national forests. Directs the counties to allocate 50 percent of the amount they receive to their county board of education and 50 percent to the proper county agency to be expended for the benefit of the public roads of the county. (S. 254, No. 590, Acts 1943, approved July 7, 1943.)

California - Forest Resources. Creates a legislative committee to study the forestry situation. (Ch. 1086, Stats. 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

Montana - Forest Lands Advisory Commission. Provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to be known as the Forest Lands Advisory Commission. This commission is to investigate the subject of State, county, and private forest lands and to make recommendations for a long-range program for the conservation and use of forest resources. (H. Sub. 103, Ch. 176, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Growing Wood and Timber. Joint resolution providing for a commission "for the study and analysis of public measures to assure greater productivity of New Hampshire forests. . . .and the question of taxation of growing wood and timber, as authorized by the recent amendment to the constitution of the state." (Ch. 229, Laws 1943, approved May 11, 1943.)

Oregon - Research in Forest Products. Provides for research and laboratory experimentation for the purpose of increasing the utilization of waste resulting from the harvesting of forest crops. Authorizes the governor to appoint an advisory committee to assist in carrying out the work. Appropriates \$26,000 to be used for this purpose during the biennium 1943-1945. Repeals a similar act passed in 1943. (H. 362, Ch. 259, Laws 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Forestry Information. Directs the conservation commission to inform farmers and rural areas in Wisconsin "by published articles, radio, university and county agent cooperation" of the necessity and benefits of growing timber on woodlots which are not adapted to crop production and to explain, in cooperation with the Department of Taxation, the purpose and advantages of the farm woodlot tax exemption law. (Jt. Res. No. 28, S., Laws 1943, deposited May 18, 1943.)

GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Federal - State

Alabama - Federal Grants. Authorizes the State or any political subdivision to accept Federal grants of funds and grants and loans of equipment, supplies, etc. The authority granted shall continue in effect for the period of the war and for 6 months thereafter. (S. 30, No. 115, Acts 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

Arizona - Grasshopper Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Power Authority Act. (See Water Use and Control.)

California - Advancement of Funds to United States. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Clarke-McNary Act. (See Forestry.)

- Exemption of United States Property. (See Taxation.)

- Federal Surplus Commodity Stamp Plan. Repeals a 1941 law by vesting in the Department of Finance the administration of the Federal stamp and surplus commodity distribution plans for the purpose of termination of State participation. (Ch. 411, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

- Flood Control Funds. (See Water Use and Control.)

- In Lieu Payments by United States. (See Taxation.)

- Migratory Bird Treaty. Amends the law relating to migratory birds by authorizing the Fish and Game Commission to make rules and regulations conforming with Federal rules and regulations prescribed pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. (Ch. 528, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

- Reclamation Promotion. (See Water Use and Control.)
- Seeds. (See Services to Agriculture.)
- Taxation of Federal Property. (See Taxation.)

Colorado - Clarke-McNary Act. (See Forestry.)

Florida - Exemption of United States Property. (See Taxation.)

Georgia - Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Schools for Adult Illiterates. (See Rural Facilities.)

Idaho - Conveyance of County Property to U. S. Reclamation Projects. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Disbursement of Federal Grants. (See Public Finance.)

Illinois - Drainage Contracts with United States. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Rural Post Roads. (See Rural Facilities.)
- School Lunch Program. (See Rural Facilities.)
- Study of Flood Control. (See Water Use and Control.)

Indiana - County Airport Enabling Act. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Investigation of Water Resources. (See Water Use and Control.)

Iowa - Jurisdiction over Federal Property. (See Public Lands.)

- Taxation of Federal Property. (See Taxation.)

Kansas - State Board of Health. Authorizes the State Board of Health to receive grants of money appropriated under any Federal Act. (S. 52, Ch. 267, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Kentucky - School Lunch Program. (See Rural Facilities.)

Louisiana - Public Works. Authorizes the Director of Public Works to enter into written contracts with the Federal government or its agencies, or any political subdivision of the State, or private individual for the construction, operation, or maintenance of public works and to receive and disburse grants of money from such agencies or persons for such purposes. (H. 82, No. 27, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

- Drainage and Reclamation. (See Water Use and Control.)

Maryland - Forest Conservancy Districts. (See Forestry.)

- Jurisdiction over State Lands. (See Public Lands.)

Massachusetts - Public Works. Amends a previous law by extending for an additional 3 years, that is, through 1945, the period during which local governmental units may cooperate with the Federal government in relation to public works projects and defense public works through acceptance of Federal grants or loans. (C. 58, Acts 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Rodent Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

Minnesota - Airport Zoning Act. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Jurisdiction Over Land in State. (See Public Lands.)

Montana - Control of Predatory Animals. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Lease of State Lands. (See Public Lands.)

Nebraska - Republican River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

Nevada - Animal Pest Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Central Grazing Committee. (See Grazing.)

- Insect Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

North Dakota - Model Law for Strategic Highways. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Post War Planning Board. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Oregon - Agricultural Statistics. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Model Law for Strategic Highways. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Predatory Animal Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Rodent Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

Pennsylvania - Federal Grants. (See Public Finance.)

- Model Law for Strategic Highways. (See Zoning and Planning.)

South Dakota - Model Law for Strategic Highways. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Tennessee - Lands Ceded to United States. (See Public Lands.)

Washington - Irrigation and Reclamation Districts. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Pollution in Columbia River. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Predatory Animal Control. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Stream Gaging Fund. (See Water Use and Control.)

Wisconsin - Farm Safety. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Federal Funds for Education. (See Rural Facilities.)

- Sale of Indian Lands. (See Public Lands.)

- Study of Federal Activities. Directs the Wisconsin Commission on Interstate Cooperation to study the effects of the enlargement of the activities of the Federal government in the various fields of taxation and regulation and to report its findings and recommendations as to the restoration to the State of Wisconsin of its rightful powers and duties as a sovereign State. (Jt. Res. 14, S., Laws 1943, deposited April 14, 1943.)

Wyoming - Federal Aid to Education. (See Public Finance.)

- Model Law for Strategic Highways. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Interstate Compacts

Arizona - Boulder Canyon Project Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Colorado River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

California - Mexico Water Treaty. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Reclamation Promotion. (See Water Use and Control.)

Georgia - Marine Fisheries Compact. Adopts the Model Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact Act. (No. 452, p. 117-126, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Idaho - Bear River Waters Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Salmon Falls Creek Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

Illinois - Oil and Gas Compact. (See Conservation.)

Indiana - State Boundary Lines. Provides that upon approval by Congress of the boundary compact with Kentucky, the boundary line shall

conform to the metes and bounds set forth, and that a record of the survey and report of the commissioners and congressional approval shall be filed with the Secretary of State. (H. 19, Ch. 2, Acts 1943, approved January 29, 1943.)

Iowa - Boundary Line. Establishes the boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska. Provisions of the act shall become effective only upon the enactment of a similar and reciprocal law by the State of Nebraska and approval by the United States Congress. (H.F. 437, Ch. 306, Laws 1943, approved April 15, 1943.)

Kansas - Oil and Gas Compact. (See Conservation.)

- Republican River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

Montana - Yellowstone River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

Nevada - Colorado River Commission. (See Water Use and Control.)

New Jersey - Delaware River Basin. (See Water Use and Control.)

New York - Delaware River Basin. (See Water Use and Control.)

Pennsylvania - Delaware River Basin. (See Water Use and Control.)

- Marine Fisheries Compact. Adopts the Model Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact Act. (No. 335, Laws 1943, approved June 1, 1943.)

South Dakota - Belle Fourche River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

Tennessee - Cumberland Gap Compact. Authorizes a compact between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky with reference to the Cumberland Gap National Park and makes an appropriation for the purpose of acquiring that portion of the area of the park which may be within Tennessee. (S. 757, Ch. 153, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Texas - Red River Dam Compact. Directs the governor to appoint a special commissioner to enter into negotiations for forming a compact with Oklahoma for the purpose of controlling fishing, hunting, and other recreational use of the area of the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma inundated by the waters of the Red River Dam. (H.C.R. 69, p. 1099-1100, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Utah - Reciprocal Fishing Rights. Authorizes the Utah Fish and Game Commission (1) to enter into reciprocal agreements with the Idaho Fish and Game Commission for license rights in the waters of Bear Lake, and (2) to enter into cooperative agreements with the Idaho and Wyoming fish and game commissions for the purpose of development, construction, and maintenance of these fishing resources. (H. 63, Ch. 44, Laws 1943, passed May 11, 1943.)

Washington - Columbia River Fisheries. Provides for a committee to continue investigation, with similar committees of Idaho and Oregon, of Columbia River fisheries, looking toward a tri-State compact to prevent depletion. (S.J.R. 5, p. 924-926, Laws 1943, passed by Senate, February 27, 1943; passed by House, March 4, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. (See Water Use and Control.)

Wyoming - Belle Fourche River Compact. (See Water Use and Control.)

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE AND ADMINISTRATION

Local Government

Alabama - County Sheriff's Term. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (Art. V §138 Amend. XXXV) so as to increase the term of the county sheriff from 4 to 6 years. (H. 408, No. 375, Acts 1943, passed by House, June 17, 1943; passed by Senate, June 29, 1943.)

Arkansas - Sheriff's Fee. The sheriff and collector or county collector in all counties in which they are required by law to collect any special improvement taxes shall be entitled to receive 2 percent of the sums collected. Any such sheriff, collector, or county collector may by agreement with commissioners receive more than 2 percent, but in no event shall they receive fees in excess of those allowed such sheriff, etc. for the collection of the various State and county ad valorem taxes. This act does not apply to counties in which the sheriff and/or collector is paid wholly on a fixed-salary basis. (No. 183, Acts 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

Florida - County Commissioners' Terms. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (Art. VIII, Sec. 5) increasing the term of office of county commissioners from 2 to 4 years. Deletes obsolete provisions, and the provisions that powers, duties, and compensation of county commissioners shall be prescribed by law. (S.J.R. 314, p. 1129-1130, Laws 1943, filed May 27, 1943.)

- - Uniform County and Municipal Government. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (Art. III, Sec. 24) providing that the legislature shall establish a uniform system of county and municipal government which shall be applicable "except in cases where local or special laws are provided that may be inconsistent therewith," instead of, "except in case where local or special laws for counties are provided that may be inconsistent therewith." Deletes prior provision concerning the classification of cities and towns. (H.J.R. 322, p. 1135, Laws 1943.)

Indiana - Township Boundaries. Provides that no township in any county shall be abolished or its boundaries altered unless a majority of the freeholders petition the county commissioners to order

such change or abolishment. Omits provision that the commissioners, with or without petition, may divide a county into any number of townships that the citizens' convenience requires and may make such boundary alterations as they deem proper. (S. 21, Ch. 23, Acts 1943, approved February 13, 1943.)

Minnesota - County Attorney's Term of Office. Amends a previous law by lengthening the term of office of the county attorney from 2 years to 4 years. (H.F. 887, Ch. 355, Laws 1943, approved April 9, 1943.)

Mississippi - Disposal of School Property. (See Rural Facilities.)

Nebraska - County Health Departments. Provides that any county or group of counties may establish county or district health departments. The act requires that health departments may be established or terminated in counties having less than 60,000 inhabitants only when approval is voted by the electors of the county concerned. (L. 295, Ch. 152, Laws 1943, approved May 29, 1943.)

New York - Uniform County Laws. A temporary State commission is created to study, revise, and make uniform existing laws relating to counties. (Ch. 407, Laws 1944, approved March 29, 1944.)

North Carolina - County Post-War Planning. (See Zoning and Planning.)

North Dakota - County Health Units. Authorizes the formation of district health units in the several counties of North Dakota, either separately or in conjunction and cooperation with one or more contiguous counties, in lieu of local health units, and establishes a District Board of Health to operate in cooperation with and under the direction of the State Department of Health. Authorizes a tax levy of not to exceed one mill on assessed valuation to provide a health fund. (S. 77, Ch. 220, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Regional Planning Commissions. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Oregon - County Manager. Proposes to amend the State constitution (Art. VI §9a) to permit the counties of the State to adopt a county manager form of government whenever the legislative assembly of the State provides "the means and methods therefor. . . ." (H.J.R. 3, p. 733, Laws 1943, filed March 1, 1943.)

- Terms of County Officers. Amends the law relating to the election of county officers. Chapter 5 changes from 2 to 4 years the terms of office of county sheriff, clerk, and coroner. Chapter 7 makes the same changes for county assessor, treasurer, and surveyor. (H. 40, Ch. 5 and H. 42, Ch. 7, Laws 1943, approved January 26, 1943.)

Texas - County Health Units. Permits the commissioners in small counties to levy a tax of not to exceed 5 cents on the \$100 valuation

upon personal and real property for the purpose of creating a county health unit and for paying for medical supplies and services for the immunization of school children and indigent people from communicable diseases. The act, however, is not effective in any county unless approved by a majority of the property taxpayers at an election. (H. 108, Ch. 380, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

Utah - Study of County Government. Authorizes counties, through their boards of commissioners, "to study the processes and methods of county government with a view to the improvement thereof. . . ." and to present to the State legislature or to the United States Congress, or both, such information with respect to existing, pending, or proposed legislation as in the judgment of the commissioners will be of interest and beneficial to the counties. (S. 60, Ch. 29, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

Virginia - Regional Planning Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Wisconsin - County Government. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (Art. IV §22, 23, Art. VII §12, Art. VI-§4) in order to delete the present requirement for uniform county government, and to empower the legislature to prescribe optional systems of county government which would not be operative until approved by the electors by popular vote. (Jt. Res. No. 4, A, Laws 1943, deposited July 9, 1943.)

Wyoming - County Officers' Salaries. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (Art. XIV §3) which would empower the legislature to designate county offices and to fix the salaries of the officers. At the present time the constitution fixes the salaries of the county officers according to the assessed value of the county. (H.J.R. 1, p. 167-168, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

State Administration

Alabama - State Markets Board. (See Marketing.)

Arizona - Land Department. (See Public Lands.)

- State Salary Increases. Increases the salaries of certain State officers. (S. 16, Ch. 30, Laws 1944, approved March 20, 1944.)

California - Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property. (See Taxation.)

- Farm Debt Adjustment Commission. (See Credit and Insurance.)

- Post-War Works Review Board. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Water Code. (See Water Use and Control.)

Connecticut - Post-War Planning Board. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Georgia - Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Commissioner of Agriculture. "In order to make the term of the commissioner of agriculture concurrent with that of the governor and other state house officials, the time for the election of the commissioner of agriculture is hereby established as Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1946 and every four years thereafter. The successful candidate for said office shall take office at the same time and serve for the same term as the governor. The present commissioner of agriculture shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified." (No. 18, p. 126-127, Laws 1943, approved February 4, 1943.)

- Director of Entomology. Amends the Entomology Act of 1937 by abolishing the Office of State Entomology and creates a new office in lieu thereof to be known as the "Director of entomology" whose term of office shall expire with that of the governor. Transfers all powers, duties, responsibilities, and functions heretofore performed by the State Entomologist to the Director of Entomology. (No. 382, p. 487-488, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

- Finance Commission. (See Public Finance.)

- Game and Fish Commission. Abolishes the Division of Wild Life, the Department of Natural Resources, the office of Commissioner of Natural Resources, "insofar as they pertain to such Division," the office of Director of Wild Life, and the Inspector of Coastal Fisheries. Creates a Game and Fish Commission, vested with the management, restoration, etc. of the birds, game, wildlife, fur-bearing animals, fish, etc., and the acquisition and control of hatcheries, refuges, reservations, and all property of the State used for such purposes. The Commission shall appoint a Director. (No. 30, p. 128-134, Laws 1943, approved February 8, 1943.)

- Revenue Department. (See Taxation.)

- State Auditor. (See Public Finance.)

- State Division of Conservation. (See Conservation.)

- State Director of Housing. Creates the position of State Director of Housing and provides that the State Treasurer shall serve in that capacity without compensation. Transfers to such director all powers, duties, functions, obligations, and liabilities formerly imposed upon the State Housing Authority Board and abolishes the board as created by act of February 6, 1941. (No. 55, p. 166-167,

Laws 1943, approved February 12, 1943.)

- State Highway Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- State Planning Board - Abolition. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Idaho - State Brand Inspector. (See Grazing.)

- State Reclamation Engineer. (See Water Use and Control.)

Illinois - Tax Commission Abolished. (See Taxation.)

Iowa - Dairy Industry Commission. (See Marketing.)

Kentucky - Game and Fish Commission. Creates the Division of Game and Fish as an independent State agency consisting of a director, conservation officers, and a commission of 9 members appointed by the governor. The commission shall take such action as may be beneficial in the interest of wild life and conservation of natural resources. The division shall have the right to acquire property by eminent domain. (Ch. 6, Acts 1944, approved March 24, 1944.)

- State Highway Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Louisiana - Civil Service Law Amended. Effects numerous amendments of the State civil service law. (H. 343, No. 276, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

- Conservation Departments. (See Conservation.)

- Department of Commerce and Industry. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Department of Veterans' Affairs. (See Credit and Insurance.)

- Livestock Brand Commission. (See Grazing.)

Maine - Development Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Massachusetts - Post-War Highway Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- State Forestry Committee. (See Forestry.)

Minnesota - Board of Grain Appeals. (See Marketing.)

- Commissioner of Conservation. (See Conservation.)

- Commissioner of Taxation. (See Taxation.)

- Institute of Research. (See Services to Agriculture.)

Mississippi - Agricultural and Industrial Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Egg Advisory Board. (See Marketing.)

- State Marketing Commission. (See Marketing.)

Missouri - Department of Resources and Development. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Montana - Agricultural Conservation Board. (See Conservation.)

- Forest Lands Advisory Committee. (See Forestry.)

Nebraska - Brand Committee. (See Grazing.)

- Real Estate Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

New Hampshire - State Department of Health. Amends the Revised Laws by establishing a State Department of Health to replace the present board of health. (Ch. 15, Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)

- Water Resources Board. (See Water Use and Control.)

New Jersey - State Administrative Reorganization. Creates a Commission on State Administrative Reorganization to determine in what respects existing administrative agencies and functions may be consolidated, coordinated, rearranged, and simplified. The commission, composed of one member of the Senate, one member of the General Assembly, and two members appointed by the governor, shall report to the governor during the present (1944) session of the legislature. (Jt. Res. No. 1, Laws 1944, approved January 25, 1944.)

- State Board of Agriculture. Amends law to provide that members of the State Board of Agriculture shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. At the agricultural convention to be held once each year in the State, two farmers shall be recommended to the governor for appointment to the board. A vacancy may be filled by the governor on recommendation of the remaining members of the board if the convention is not in session when the vacancy occurs. (Ch. 302, Laws 1944, approved April 21, 1944.)

- Commission on Post-War Economic Welfare. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- Commission on State Personnel. Creates a legislative commission of members of both Houses to study State personnel with a view to recommending certain adjustments to the legislature. (Ch. 162, Laws 1943, approved April 8, 1943.)

- Department of Economic Development. (See Zoning and Planning.)

- State Department of Taxation and Finance. (See Taxation.)

North Dakota - North Dakota Research Foundation. (See Services to Agriculture.)

- Post-War Planning Board. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Ohio - Post-War Program Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Oklahoma - Planning and Resources Board. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Oregon - Dairy Products Commission. (See Marketing.)

- State Forester. (See Forestry.)

- Committee on Uniform Administrative Procedure. Provides for an interim committee to study procedure followed by administrative boards, commissions, and agencies of the State and to prepare legislation in the interest of uniformity. (S.J.R. 7, p. 721-723, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Post-War Planning Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

South Dakota - Division of Production and Marketing Cooperatives. (See Cooperatives.)

Texas - Post-War Planning Commission. (See Zoning and Planning.)

Utah - Agricultural Advisory Council. Deletes the provisions creating an advisory council in the Department of Agriculture, and those prescribing its duties, etc. The Board of Agriculture is authorized to confer with and secure advice from agricultural organizations, groups, and individuals in the State but is not required to adopt the advice given. (H. 6, Ch. 1, Laws 1943, passed February 2, 1943.)

Vermont - Department of Natural Resources. Abolishes the Board and Department of Conservation and Development and creates the State Conservation Board and the Department of Natural Resources. (No. 9, Acts 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

West Virginia - Conservation Commission. (See Conservation.)

GRAZING

Fencing Districts

Arkansas - Fence Districts - Definition. Amends the 1941 act which declared boundary fences unnecessary when two or more fencing or

no fence districts adjoin. Defines the terms fence district and no fence district to mean "any territory within which the running at large of stock or animals of any kind is prohibited, regardless of whether the same is termed fence district, no fence district, stock law district, or any other name." (No. 163, Acts 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Establishment of Fencing Districts. Act No. 16 provides for the creation and establishment of fencing districts where the lands are "bounded or completely enclosed by existing fencing district or districts, no fence district or districts, a county or counties wherein a stock law is in effect, or navigable rivers or a combination thereof" Declares that these fencing districts are to be considered enclosed by a good and lawful fence and that the act is necessary because of current shortages of fencing materials. Act No. 106 amends this law by making it unlawful for owners to let their cattle run at large in these fencing districts and prescribes a penalty. (No. 16 amended by No. 106, Acts 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Kentucky - Fences. Amends law to include in the definition of a lawful fence, "a well-constructed gate four feet high so close that cattle cannot creep through, made of wood slats and wood framing or made of metal slats and framing either or both," and "a cattle guard" constructed according to specified size. Both gate and cattle guard must form "part of a fence otherwise lawful and entering upon a public road or highway or entering upon a private or public road or passway over the land of another adjacent landowner." (Ch. 70, Acts 1944, approved March 8, 1944.)

Range Practices

Colorado - Assessment of Livestock. (See Taxation.)

- Valuation of Livestock for Assessment. (See Taxation.)

Montana - Due Date of State Grazing Land Rentals. (See Public Lands.)

Nevada - Central Grazing Committee. Amends the law providing for cooperation between State and county offices and between State agencies and the Federal Government in relation to grazing lands to provide for the creation of a central committee of State grazing boards. (Assembly 45, Ch. 25, Statutes 1943, approved March 1, 1943.)

New Mexico - Federal Grazing Land. Petitions the United States Congress to enact appropriate legislation to authorize the Federal agencies in charge of federally owned grazing land in New Mexico to permit a substantial increase in the number of livestock to be grazed on these lands for the duration of the war emergency so that more meat can be produced and marketed in New Mexico. (H.J.R. 20, p. 326-327, Laws 1943.)

- Increase of Federal Grazing Land. Memorializes the United States Congress to pass a bill to increase grazing on federally owned lands in New Mexico by 25 percent and to provide for the exchange of grazing permits for sheep for grazing permits for cattle or vice versa. (H.J.M. 3, p. 335, Laws. 1943.)

- Small Land Grants. Memorializes the United States Congress to enact a law providing for more federally owned grazing land dedicated to the exclusive use of small stockmen. Requests that the law specify that these small land grants be used solely by individuals in the livestock business and not by commercial enterprises. (S.J.M. 3, p. 356-357, Laws 1943.)

Stock Laws

California - Cattle Brands. Prohibits the recording of a brand "for use upon the right jaw of bovine animals." Requires a permit for the venting of a brand. This term is defined as rebranding a branded animal for the purpose of canceling a prior brand on the animal. These permits must specify where the brand is to be applied and may not be issued if use of the brand will conflict with another recorded brand used in the same or an adjacent district. (Ch. 378, Stats. 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Colorado - Brand Inspection Tax. Increases the maximum brand inspection tax from 5 to 10 cents per head on all cattle, horses, and mules shipped by any kind of conveyance within or without the State. (S. 27, Ch. 183, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

Idaho - Cattle, Horses, or Mules in Transit. Cattle, horses, or mules in transit must be accompanied by a brand inspection certificate, a certificate of ownership, or a written permit, unless branded in the name of the owner of the transporting motor vehicle or unless transportation is on lands owned by the owner of the livestock or is wholly within a county. Brand inspection or ownership certificates shall be made in quadruplicate, one to accompany the shipment or be attached to the bill of lading, one to be filed with the State brand inspector, and the others to be held by transferee and transferer. (H. 105, Ch. 72, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

- State Brand Inspector. Amends the Code by vesting in the State brand inspector instead of the Department of Agriculture the function of maintaining records of brands and requires that they be published at least every 5 years. (H. 60, Ch. 59, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 17, 1943.)

- Stock Drivers' Road Brands. Requirement for stock drivers' road brands is repealed. (H. 61, Ch. 71, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

- Transportation of Cattle, Horses, or Mules. "Any transportation of cattle, horses or mules in this state which originates in another state, and which complies with the brand inspection laws of

such state requisite to such transportation, shall be deemed for all purposes to be in compliance with the brand inspection laws of this state." (H. 186, Ch. 159, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Louisiana - Livestock Brand Commission. Provides for establishment of a Livestock Brand Commission composed of four persons actually engaged in livestock production, to be appointed by the governor for terms of 4 years each. The Commission shall record brands and marks submitted by livestock owners under rules promulgated by it. The act specifies how animals are to be branded or marked, provides for issuance of certified copies of registered brands, allows legal transfer of brands, and penalizes unlawful branding or alteration of brands. (H. 456, No. 105, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

Montana - Disposal of Estrays. Amends a previous law by authorizing stock inspectors to ship or arrange for the shipment of estrays to be sold at licensed livestock markets. Provision is also made for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. (S. 34, Ch. 34, Laws 1943, approved February 13, 1943.)

- Protection of Sheep. Empowers the county commissioners, upon the recommendation of the organized association of sheep growers in the county, to conduct a predatory animal control program for the protection of sheep. Provides for the licensing of all owners of sheep who keep them one year or over in the county. The license charged is not to exceed 5 cents per head and is to be expended only for sheep protection against predatory animals. (H. 218, Ch. 206, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- Shipment of Stray Cattle. Amends the law relating to the shipment of stray cattle to require the shipper to obtain the written consent of the owner or of the State stock inspector or of his deputy "in the case of cattle not owned by the shipper and which are marked with a recorded brand, or where the owner is known to be someone other than the shipper. . . ." (H. 130, Ch. 137, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Nebraska - Brand Inspection. Amends the law relating to brand inspection by providing that members of the Nebraska Brand Committee (with the exception of the Secretary of State) be appointed by the Governor. The act further provides that in cases of prosecution for violations of the section prohibiting removal of cattle which has not been inspected from brand inspection areas, "venue may be established in the county of origin or any other county through which the cattle may pass in leaving the brand area." (L. 252, Ch. 125, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

New Mexico - Importation of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Etc. Requires that a permit be obtained from the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board before cattle can be imported into the State. This permit "must accompany the animals at the time they enter the State and the requirements as set forth in said permit . . . must be complied with . . ."

before such animals shall be permitted to enter." (H. 2, Ch. 11, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

- Sheep Inspection Fee. Amends the law relating to inspection of sheep imported into New Mexico by reducing the fee for such inspection from 5 to 3 cents per head. Provides that inspection shall be for both brands and health. (S. 174, Ch. 115, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

- Taxation of Livestock. (See Taxation.)

Oregon - Taylor Grazing Act. Amends the law regulating the expenditure of funds received by Oregon because of operation of the Taylor grazing act to require the county court to have the approval of its advisory board before expending any funds. The act also prohibits the expenditure of these funds for any purpose other than range improvements and requires that the funds be invested in United States government securities while awaiting the approval of the advisory board. (S. 78, Ch. 84, Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

Texas - Livestock Marks and Brands. Amends the law relating to the recording of livestock marks and brands. Provides for the cancellation of all recordings and for their re-recording. The legal owner of a brand or mark has a preferential right to record his brands for a period of 2 years. If he fails to do so, the brands are forfeited and become the property of the first person who records them. (H. 170, Ch. 315, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Utah - Tax on Range Cattle. (See Taxation.)

LAND TENURE

Corporate Ownership of Land

New Jersey - Ownership of Real Estate by Insurance Companies. Amends a previous law by providing that insurance companies may hold and convey real estate conveyed to them in connection with any contract of reinsurance. (Ch. 174, Laws 1943, approved April 9, 1943.)

North Carolina - Property Ownership by Insurance Companies. Amends the law relative to the power of insurance companies to acquire real estate by permitting them to purchase property for certain leasing purposes. The total investment in such real estate must not exceed 3 percent of the company's assets. Also authorizes acquisition of property for recreation, hospitalization, etc. purposes of employees. Fixes a limitation of 10 percent of assets in its total real estate investment. (H. 423, Ch. 385, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 2, 1943.)

Landlord-Tenant Relationship

Delaware - Ejectment. Repeals law relating to the action of ejectment wherein no definite form was prescribed, and substitutes

therefor specific regulations concerning such actions. Provides for the filing of a petition in the office of the Prothonotary of the county setting forth the causes of the action, a description of lands and tenements claimed, and such other facts as appear necessary. Provides for the joining with defendant all persons claiming title or interest in the property and for the issuance and service of process. (S. 161, Ch. 178, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

- Removal by Outgoing Tenant. Amends the Code by providing that, in the counties of Kent or Sussex, the outgoing tenant or tenant giving up possession of a farm may move therefrom any corn fodder cut above the ear or commonly known as top fodder. (S. 12, Ch. 179, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

Iowa - Landlord's Lien. Amends c. 286, Laws 1941, relating to landlord's lien in cases of farm leases, so as to make it definite that reference is to crops and not to land. (S.F. 74, Ch. 259, Laws 1943, approved April 5, 1943.)

- Termination of Tenancies. Repeals and amends provisions relating to the termination of farm tenancies. Prescribes three alternatives for serving written notice on tenants prior to November 1. (S.F. 98, Ch. 255, Laws 1943, approved April 8, 1943.)

Maryland - Tenants Holding Over. Repeals and amends landlord-tenant law by requiring written notice to remove, in case of tenancy from year to year in the counties, to be given 3 (formerly 6) months before the expiration of the current year of the tenancy. (S. 453, Ch. 842, Laws 1943, approved April 30, 1943.)

Michigan - Recovery of Possession of Land. Amends law relating to procedure to recover possession of land and the recovery of double damages therefor, by deleting the word "double" from the text. In case of an appeal by the defendant, the bond would not have to be double the amount of rent, etc., as was formerly required. (No. 166, Public Acts 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

New Jersey - Ejection of Tenant Holding Over. Amends a previous law by providing that in an action to eject a tenant holding over under an agreement after a rent default, if the tenant in possession shall at any time before entry of final judgment (formerly before return day of summons) pay the rent, the proceedings shall be stopped. (Ch. 66, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

New York - Nonpayment of Rent. Amends the law relating to summary proceedings for eviction for the nonpayment of rent by holdover. Applies it to successive agreements as well as to original agreements for rent or use of the premises. (Ch. 589, Laws 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

Washington - Actions for Waste. Amends the law relating to damages to real property. Permits actions for damages, forfeitures, and eviction against tenants by sufferance, at will, or a subtenant,

for committing waste. Fixes the amount of damages at \$50 or treble damages, whichever is greater, and provides that the judgment shall include a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court. (H. 52, Ch. 22, Laws 1943, approved February 23, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Termination of Tenancies. Amends and liberalizes the terms of the statutes concerning written notices required in the termination of tenancies. (Ch. 113, Laws 1943, approved May 11, 1943.)

Property Rights of Aliens

Arizona - Japanese. Memorial to the Secretary of War, the Commander of the Western Defense Area, and other United States army officials, requesting an investigation of the business activities of the Japanese in the Salt River Valley where great numbers of these people are engaged in agricultural activities, and urging that adequate restrictions be imposed on them in an effort to protect the interests of the community. (H.M. 4, p. 307-308, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Arkansas - Property Rights of Japanese. Declares "no Japanese or a descendant of a Japanese shall ever purchase or hold title to any lands in this state." Prohibits any corporation or agent to hold lands in which a Japanese is interested; prohibits rental for more than one year by a corporation or agent of any lands in which a Japanese is interested and declares void any sales or leases in conflict with the act. (No. 47, approved February 13, 1943.)

California - Alien Guardians. Repeals law prohibiting aliens and certain corporations from serving as guardians of the estates of minors that consist of property which aliens are inhibited from acquiring, etc., and substitutes therefor a provision permitting certain aliens to be appointed guardian of a native-born minor child or children or of other persons. Prohibits such a guardian from (1) farming or operating such land except for the sole use and benefit of the ward, from (2) enjoying, possessing or having any beneficial use thereof, or from (3) receiving proceeds from the sale of any crops grown thereon. Revises provision relating to the escheat of property acquired in violation of the act; exempts therefrom the landlord or owner who acts in good faith after reasonable investigation, also property acquired in the enforcement of an existing lien, but specifies that it cannot be held for a period longer than 2 years. Provides that the act shall not operate to divest any bona fide interest acquired in good faith and for value prior to the filing of notice of lis pendens in escheat actions. (Ch. 1059, Statutes 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

- Sale of Violation-Acquired Property. Amends a previous law by authorizing the State Controller to sell any real property acquired by the State by reason of violations of the alien land law. The sale may be at public auction or at private sale. In the event he cannot sell advantageously he may rent or otherwise operate the property until such a sale can be made. (Ch. 1003, Statutes 1943, approved June 3, 1943.)

Minnesota - Transfer of Property to a Foreign Resident. Whenever the citizen of and a resident of any foreign country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations becomes entitled to the payment or delivery of property through the decree of a probate court, it shall be delivered to an accredited and licensed diplomatic or consular representative of the government of such country. (H.F. 1104, Ch. 477, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

New Jersey - Property Rights of Aliens. Alien friends, in the provision as to rights of aliens to acquire land, are defined as those domiciled and resident in the United States or permitted by the United States to remain and engage in business herein, and who are not arrested, interned, or have not had their property taken. A bona fide conveyance, mortgage, or devise by an enemy alien is valid if made to a citizen or an alien friend. (Ch. 145, Laws 1943, approved April 8, 1943.)

New York - Alien Enemies. Amends the real property law by including alien enemies under law giving real property rights equal to citizens since "control of the property of alien enemies is left solely to the federal government." (Ch. 272, Laws 1944, approved March 22, 1944.)

Utah - Property Rights of Aliens. Declares that aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, inherit, etc., real property or any interest therein; other aliens, including certain associations, companies or corporations, are restricted in the acquisition of property to the extent permitted by treaty. Permits the leasing of lands within the State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding 1 year; restricts alien guardianship; provides that the court may order the sale of property in probate proceedings where distribution in kind is prevented under this act. Provides also that real property, including any leasehold or other interest, acquired by a disqualified alien shall escheat to the State, directs the attorney general to institute proceedings for escheat and declares that in any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, by the State or the people, wherein the alienage and ineligibility to United States citizenship is alleged, the burden of proof shall devolve upon the defendant. (S. 216, Ch. 85, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

Wyoming - Alien Land Law. Enacts an "Alien Land Law." Prohibits all aliens not eligible to citizenship from acquiring, leasing, transferring, inheriting, etc., real property or any interest therein. Excludes the Chinese nationals from the provisions of this act. (Sen. File 24, Ch. 35, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Registration of Land Titles

Colorado - Withdrawal of Property. Amends law relating to the registration of land titles (Torrens system) so as to permit the withdrawal of any real property registered thereunder by surrendering to the registrar the duplicate certificate of ownership with a request for such withdrawal. Sets forth form to be used and provides that the registrar shall certify withdrawal and file the certified certificate

in the office of the county clerk and recorder, the fee therefor being fixed at \$3. (S. 224, Ch. 87, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

Georgia - Issuance and Service of Summons. Amends Torrens law governing the registration of land. Provides for the issuance and service of summons in lieu of issuance of process, service of the petition and process. Prescribes method of posting notices thereby establishing jurisdiction of the court; permits a re-reference to an examiner when the court deems it necessary; provides for the cancellation of mortgages, certificates of indebtedness, liens, and other similar matters by which title to registered land may be encumbered; sets forth procedure by which the holder of an owner's certificate to a tract of land may subdivide it and secure certificates of title and owner's certificates for the smaller tracts. Substitutes a new form of return for the sheriff in such cases and makes other regulations. (No. 66, p. 326-331, Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)

North Carolina - Issuance of Certificate of Title. Amends Chapter 47 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1919 relating to "Land Registration" by establishing procedure for issuance of a certificate of title to the heirs or devisees of land. (S. 15, Ch. 466, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 5, 1943.)

Oregon - Duplicate Certificate of Sale. Amends Torrens law governing the registration of titles so as to make definite the requirement that when any registered land is sold pursuant to execution, judgment, or decree, the officer making the sale must file with the registrar "a duplicate of his certificate of such sale" (H. 29, Ch. 22, Laws 1943, approved February 6, 1943.)

- Effect of Tax Deed. Amends Torrens law governing the registration of titles so as to provide that where a certificate of sale has been issued directly to a county as provided for under the delinquent tax foreclosure law, it shall not be necessary to give the required notice of filing of the certificate of sale for registration. Also provides that a tax deed of registered land shall have the effect of a transfer of land and that the registrar upon presentation of such a tax deed shall cancel all outstanding certificates and issue a new certificate to the grantee named in the deed. (Formerly such a tax deed was deemed an agreement for the transfer of title and no new certificate of title could be issued except upon an order of court.) (H. 313, Ch. 207, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Succession and Transfer of Real Property

Alabama - Leasing Rights of Wives. Gives to a wife the power to lease her lands and tenements or any interest in them without the assent and concurrence of her husband. (H. 147, No. 445, Acts 1943, approved July 10, 1943.)

Arkansas - Curtesy. Amends a 1939 law by providing that the "rights of the surviving husband shall attach only to such property of the wife as she may not have disposed of prior to her death or by will"

and permits a married woman to dispose of her own property "without her husband joining in the deed, conveyance, bill of sale, contract or other instrument affecting the title to such property." This law is retroactive. (No. 69, approved February 19, 1943.)

- Transfer for Public Use. Provides that no estate taxes, inheritance taxes, or transfer taxes shall be imposed upon the succession of title to any property from any person, association, company, or corporation, whether resident or nonresident of the State, passing to or for the use of the State of Arkansas or to or for the use of municipal corporations or other political subdivisions thereof for exclusively public purposes. (No. 19, approved February 4, 1943.)

California - Inheritance by Illegitimate Children. Permits an illegitimate child to represent his mother and inherit any part of the estate of the mother's kindred, either lineal or collateral. (Ch. 998, Statutes 1943, approved June 1, 1943.)

- Partition. Amends the law relating to the partition of real and personal property by permitting the partition of real property, subject to a lien on a parity with that on which the owners' title is based, upon petition of the owner or holder of such lien. Clarifies provision relating to the order of priority of liens in the application of proceeds of partition sale, specifying that liens shall not be paid unless entitled to priority over liens under which owners' title was obtained. (Ch. 892, Laws 1943, approved May 29, 1943.)

Florida - Married Women's Acknowledgments. Amends law to provide that deeds, conveyances, mortgages, relinquishments of dower, contracts for the sale of lands, power of attorney, and other instruments involving rights of a married woman require her acknowledgment before recording. The form of acknowledgment is set forth. (Committee Substitute for H.R. 42, Ch. 21746, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

- Property Rights of Married Women. A new law defining the rights of married women, empowers her to manage and control her separate property, to contract, to sue and be sued, to sell, convey, transfer, mortgage, use and pledge her property, real and personal, and to execute and deliver instruments and documents of every character, without joinder or consent of her husband as fully as if she were unmarried. Certain rights and duties regarding support, estates by entirety, dower, participation in distribution of estates, and homestead property are not affected by the act. (H.B. 275, Ch. 21932, Laws 1943, approved June 4, 1943.)

Idaho - Community Property. Amends the Code to specify that rents and profits as used in relation to community property, etc. shall mean income only. "Real property conveyed by one spouse to the other shall be presumed to be the sole and separate estate of the grantee and only the grantor spouse need execute and acknowledge the deed or other instrument of conveyance notwithstanding the provisions of sec. 31-913, Idaho Code Annotated. All deeds or conveyances heretofore made in conformity herewith are hereby validated." (H. 31, Ch. 23, Sess. Laws 1943,

approved February 3, 1943.)

Iowa - Conveyance of Homesteads. Amends the law relating to the conveyance or incumbrance of homesteads so as to provide that when "a spouse who holds only homestead and inchoate dower rights in said homestead specifically relinquishes homestead rights in said instrument it shall not be necessary for such spouse to join in the granting clause of the instrument." (S.F. 128, Ch. 254, Laws 1943, approved April 5, 1943.)

Minnesota - Descent of Homesteads. Amends law relating to the descent of homesteads so as to specify more definitely that the homestead which "passes by descent or will" shall be "exempt from all debts which were not valid charges thereon at the time of decedent's death" (S.F. 447, Ch. 329, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

Montana - Escheated Property Act. Adopts an "escheated property act" which prescribes exclusive method for vesting title in State of all property of residents of Montana who die, or have died, intestate, leaving no heirs or next of kin to inherit. Provides for the disposition of property already escheated to the State Treasurer and for the restitution of any property which has escheated or will escheat. Prescribes the duties of the Attorney General and provides that all money from such estate shall be placed in the public school fund of the State. Makes other regulations and repeals all conflicting laws. (S. 102, Ch. 184, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- Survivorship in Conveyances of Real Property. Declares the right of survivorship to exist where contained in conveyances of real property made in joint tenancy or to tenants in estates by entirety. (S. 189, Ch. 118, Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

- Termination of Life Estates. Amends law relating to procedure in the termination of life estates by court order so as to make the law applicable to estates held by joint tenancy. (H. 159, Ch. 130, Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

New York - Conveyance of Real Property. Provides that persons owning real property or interests therein may convey same by conveyance to themselves and other persons as grantees, with same effect as if they received conveyance from a stranger. Permits conveyance by two or more persons to convey to one or more than one of all such persons, as grantees, with like effect. (Ch. 362, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

- Conveyance by Written Contract. Amends the law relating to a contract for the sale of land or an interest therein, or the lease of land in excess of one year. Provides that such contract is void unless some note or memorandum thereof expressing the consideration is in writing and subscribed by the party to be charged rather than by the lessor or grantor as formerly provided. (Ch. 198, Laws 1944, approved March 18, 1944.)

North Carolina - Conveyance by Heirs or Devisees. Amends law governing the conveyance of lands by heirs or devisees within 2 years of the death of decedent so as to specify that a conveyance made before the expiration of the time required for the making of a valid conveyance shall become valid after the expiration of 2 years, if no action has been brought to subject the land to the payment of decedent's debts. (H. 471, Ch. 411, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 3, 1943.)

- Dower Interest. Amends law which provides for the sale of realty when personalty is insufficient for debts so as to permit the payment of dower interest in cash unless the widow elects to receive the income therefrom or selects her dower interest by metes and bounds in her husband's land. Provides for the payment of interest on any unpaid balance of dower interest until paid in full. (H. 153, Ch. 637, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 8, 1943.)

North Dakota - Joint Tenancy Estates. Amends and reenacts law relative to estates in joint tenancy and adds the provision that "it shall be lawful for any person, firm or corporation owning a legal or equitable title to or interest in any real property in the State to sell, transfer, and convey the same to himself, herself, or such firm or corporation and any other person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations, including the spouse or spouses of said grantor or grantors in joint tenancy with right of survivorship without the necessity of any transfer or conveyance to or through any third person." Any transfer heretofore made in this manner is declared legal and valid. (S. 157, Ch. 213, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Rhode Island - Ancestral Estates. Abolishes ancestral estates, repealing in the law of descent and distribution provisions relating to inheritance by the kin next to the intestate of the blood of the person from whom the estate came or descended. (Ch. 1283, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1944.)

Tennessee - Conveyance by Wife. Amends the "homestead exemption" law so as to permit a married woman to sell and convey any homestead or real estate which she may own, without the consent of her husband. (S. 492, Ch. 131, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Inheritance by Husband. Revises law to abolish right of husband upon death of wife to hold property as tenant by curtesy and declares that he shall be entitled to one-third of lands not otherwise disposed of. (Ch. 316, Laws 1943, approved June 16, 1943.)

- Inheritance by Minor Children. Amends law to provide that the court may grant to minor children out of the personal estate of their mother such allowances as they would be entitled to out of the estate of their father if he had died intestate leaving no widow. (Ch. 514, Laws 1943, approved July 12, 1943.)

- Partition of Real Property. Establishes procedure for the partition or sale of real property received by descent or devise

where any heir or devisee is entitled to maintain such action.
(Ch. 460, Laws 1943, approved July 7, 1943.)

Wyoming - Surviving Spouse and Minor Children. Amends probate code relating to the property rights of the surviving spouse and minor children. Provides that where the surviving spouse is not the parent of all or any of the minor children, one-half of the property shall be set over to such surviving spouse and one-half to the minors who are not children of said survivor and a guardian appointed for them. (S. F. 8, Ch. 8, Sess. Laws 1943, approved Feb. 1, 1943.)

Taxation of Inheritance and Transfers

California - Inheritance and Gift Taxes. Rewrites the inheritance tax law of 1935 and the gift tax law of 1939 into the revenue and taxation code with no material changes. (Ch. 658, Stats. 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

Indiana - Inheritance Tax - County Assessor. Amends provisions relating to the inheritance tax law. Provides that the county assessor, by virtue of his office, shall be the inheritance tax appraiser in every estate. Formerly, in counties having a population of less than 400,000; the court appointed the county assessor as appraiser in every estate, and, in counties containing a population of more than 400,000, the governor appointed the inheritance tax appraisers in such counties. (H. 172, Ch. 176, Acts 1943, filed March 8, 1943.)

Maryland - Inheritance Tax Exemption. Amends the inheritance tax law by exempting from the tax property passing to religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational corporations, chartered in the United States and which conduct a substantial part or all of their activities in the State. (H. 90, Ch. 964, Laws 1943, approved May 6, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Taxation of Estate Transfers. Amends previous law by providing that refunds due to changes in the Federal law paid under the law taxing transfers of estates will carry 4 rather than 6 percent interest. (C. 471, Acts 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

Minnesota - Inheritance and Transfer Taxes - Amendments. Amends various provisions relating to inheritance and transfer taxes. The changes involved include, among others: delinquent payments; jointly held property; exemptions where the decedent acquired property within 5 years of his death; deductions for previously taxed property; exemptions in estates of nonresidents; delivery of property by decedent's representatives; filing of returns; and objections to appraisals. (H.F. 260, Ch. 504, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

Missouri - Exemption from Inheritance Tax. Amends the inheritance tax law by providing that the \$20,000 exemption under the tax is in addition to the marital rights of the surviving spouse who renounces the will or whose husband or wife died intestate. If the surviving spouse takes under the will, the \$20,000 shall be in addition to an

amount equal to the aggregate value of such marital rights accruing if the survivor had renounced the will or the husband or wife had died intestate. (H. 92, p. 305-306, Laws 1943, approved July 20, 1943.)

Montana - Credit Allowance on Inheritance Taxes. Inheritance taxes paid to another State to the amount that a resident decedent is taxed on the same property in Montana shall be credited on the inheritance tax due on the estate of a resident decedent of Montana. (S. 142, Ch. 236, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Nebraska - Inheritance Tax - Assessment. Amends law relating to inheritance tax to provide that unless assessment is made by the proper court within 5 years after death, or within 5 years after the effective date of this act as to a decedent dying prior to such date, the estate is not liable for such tax. (L. 369, Ch. 191, Laws 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

New York - Estate Tax. Amends the tax law on estates of residents and nonresidents, by providing for the inclusion in the value of decedent's gross estate, community property held by decedent and wife, with the exception of such part as was received by the wife as compensation for services, or derived originally from such services or from her personal property. Clarifies provisions as to inclusion of life insurance proceeds and provisions as to personal liability of the transferee of property. (Ch. 608, Laws 1943, approved April 19, 1943.)

- Estate Tax Lien. Provides that if application for a release of transfer and estate tax liens on real property is denied, the tax imposed shall be presumed to be paid and shall cease to be a lien 6 years after the denial. (Ch. 374, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

Oregon - Inheritance Tax - Chain of Relationship. Amends the inheritance tax law so as to provide that any person whose relationship to the decedent results from adoption somewhere in the chain of relationship shall be treated, for inheritance tax purposes, as though the entire chain of relationship were by natural blood. (S. 257, Ch. 463, Laws 1943, approved March 31, 1943.)

- Inheritance Tax Deductions. Amends the law relating to the inheritance tax by making certain changes in the allowance for deductions from the value of the property subject to the tax. S. 54, Ch. 461, Laws 1943, approved March 31, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Inheritance Tax. Amends law imposing additional taxes for State purposes upon the transfer of property under the State inheritance tax law equal to Federal credits, by exacting an estate tax on the estate of every person who, at time of his death, is a resident of the Commonwealth, if his estate is in the class of estates which is subject to a Federal estate tax. A further amendment decreases the interest penalty on unpaid taxes from 12 percent to 6 percent. (No. 361, Laws 1943, approved June 4, 1943.)

South Dakota - Reduction of Inheritance Tax. Amends the inheritance tax law by reducing the tax from 2 percent to 1 percent in cases of transfers to adopted children or mutually acknowledged children when the property transferred does not exceed \$15,000. (Ch. 294, Laws 1943, approved January 27, 1943.)

Tennessee - Proration of Estate Taxes. Provides that estate or death taxes paid by personal representatives to the Federal Government shall be prorated equitably among beneficiaries and persons interested in the estate. (S. 290, Ch. 109, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Utah - Exemptions from Inheritance Tax. Amends provisions relating to taxes on transfers or successions by right of survivorship under inheritance tax law. Provides certain exceptions to the rule. (S. 30, Ch. 86, Laws 1943, passed February 17, 1943.)

- Inheritance Tax - Determination of Net Estate. Amends the inheritance tax law by adding new provisions for the determination of net estates. (S. 32, Ch. 87, Laws 1943, passed March 8, 1943.)

- Inheritance Tax - Property of Foreign Estate. Amends provisions of the inheritance tax law relating to property belonging to foreign estates. Provides for reciprocal exemption from such tax on personal property other than tangible personal property having an actual situs in Utah. (S. 132, Ch. 89, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

- Release of Inheritance Tax. Amends law relating to proceedings to establish title to property after termination of a life estate. Release of the property from inheritance tax is established by a waiver of the tax or receipt of payment and no further notice of the proceedings to the Tax Commission is required. (S. 37, Ch. 21, Laws 1943, passed March 2, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Inheritance Tax. Amends the inheritance tax law to permit an individual residing in the State to hold property as a trustee exclusively for public, religious, humane, charitable, educational or municipal purposes, such property to be exempt from the inheritance tax. Includes property heretofore transferred on which the tax has not been paid. (Ch. 260, Laws 1943, approved June 4, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Arkansas - Land Title Clearance. Validates titles to land formerly platted into lots and blocks and since returned to acreage under order of the county court in which the land lies. (No. 259, Acts 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Mississippi - Disposal of Surplus Military Lands. (See Public Lands.)

Oregon - Community Ownership by Husband and Wife. Provides for community ownership of property by husband and wife upon election to

come under the terms of this act. (H. 208, Ch. 440, Laws 1943, approved March 29, 1943.)

MARKETING

Agricultural Prices and Income

Florida - Growers Cost Guarantee. Repeals the "Growers Cost Guarantee Law." (S. 118, Ch. 21814, Laws 1943, approved May 24, 1943.)

Minnesota - Sugar Beet Production. Memorializes the United States Secretary of Agriculture to formulate a policy in regard to sugar beet production. Urges that the price paid for beets be at least comparable to that paid for other crops, that the rates for labor be announced so that the growers can plan accordingly, and that some allotment of materials for mechanized equipment be made immediately. (Res. 3, S.F. 285, p. 1200, Laws 1943, approved February 15, 1943.)

Montana - Farm Prices. Memorializes the United States Congress to enact such measures as are necessary to return to the farmer prices for agricultural products which will assure to him a reasonable profit over his cost of production, including all costs of labor. (S.J.R. 3, p. 625-626, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

New Mexico - Ceiling Price on Livestock. Memorializes the United States Congress to request that the increased cost of labor and materials and the long hours of the stock grower be taken into consideration in fixing the ceiling prices on livestock and other farm products. (H.J.R. 18, p. 325-326, Laws 1943.)

Vermont - Sale of Milk. Amends the law relating to the control of the sale and distribution of milk by authorizing the Milk Control Board to fix just minimum and maximum prices to be paid producers by distributors when unfair trade practices have imperiled the milk supply of the State and when there have been too "frequent and extensive changes in the range of the price structure of the markets supplied by milk produced in this state" (Formerly the board was empowered to fix prices only when the public health was menaced by the "lessening of the supply of milk of proper quality in a specified market.") (No. 71, Acts 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

Licensing and Regulation of Handlers

Arizona - Horsemeat Sales. Prescribes the conditions under which horses may be slaughtered and horsemeat and its products sold for human consumption. (C. 8, approved February 16, 1943.)

- Slaughterhouse Regulations. Amends the law relating to slaughtering and the sale of meat to permit the transfer of slaughterers' and retailers' licenses without payment of fees, provided the business is operated under the same firm name and in the same manner, etc. (C. 54, S.B. 98, approved March 19, 1943.)

California - Agricultural Products Marketing Act. Enacts the California Agricultural Products Marketing Act of 1943. Provides for the regulation of producers, packers, distributors, etc. dealing in agricultural, viticultural, and horticultural products and for the issuance, etc. of State marketing agreements and orders. The act applies only to the marketing of products to which Federal marketing orders or agreements are applicable. It is similar to the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937, but does not repeal it. (Ch. 516, Stats. 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

- Dairy Sanitation. Amends the law relating to dairy sanitation by authorizing the use of chlorine sterilization process approved by director of agriculture for sterilizing pails, cans, and other equipment used in handling milk or milk products on dairy farms and in milk products plants as an alternative to the present methods of sterilization. (Ch. 441, Stats. 1943, approved May 14, 1943.)

- Milk and Dairy Products. Revises the provisions pertaining to unfair trade practices of marketing of milk and dairy products. Prohibits the making or renewal of any money loans to any wholesale customer. Deletes requirements that purchases of market milk by distributors from producers must be under written contract and requirements for filing monthly reports with the director of agriculture. Provides for the collection of a fee of 2 mills per gallon for ice cream mix or ice milk mix from the manufacturer to be used for law enforcement. (Ch. 437, Stats. 1943, approved May 14, 1943.)

- Oleomargarine. Excepts retail dealers in oleomargarine from the law relating to the licensing of dealers in imitation milk. (Ch. 192, Stats. 1943, approved April 23, 1943.)

- Produce Dealers and Brokers. Amends the law relating to commission merchants, etc. Redefines "dealer" to include retail merchants who deal in hay, and defines broker to exclude commission merchants and dealers. (Ch. 622, Stats. 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

- Sale of Nuts. Provides that all contracts for the sale of edible nuts, which are not in actual existence, must be in writing and must state the price in a definite sum. The act is not applicable to cooperative marketing associations. (Ch. 526, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

Idaho - Dairy Products. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make "examinations and tests necessary to meet the requirements of the laws of the State and of the United States . . ." for the sale or transportation of dairy products "in both intrastate and interstate commerce" Standards for milk and cream are set forth in this act and the Department is authorized to make rules and regulations to insure proper inspection, etc. (H. 136, Ch. 85, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

- Meat Inspection. Authorizes appointment of meat inspectors on application of slaughterers. "The regulations governing the

meat inspections in the United States, as established by the U. S. department of agriculture, shall be the governing code and method of passing or rejecting and condemning the meats inspected." Slaughterers asking for inspection must be licensed, their premises must be sanitary, and they must maintain refrigeration facilities at not more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit of sufficient capacity for their business. (S. 102, Ch. 102, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

Indiana - Milk Producers' Fees. Repeals any conflicting laws by providing that no county, township, or municipality shall collect any permit, license, or inspection fee from anyone engaged in the production of milk in the State, whether imposed directly or indirectly through payment by another person. (H. 323, Ch. 172, Acts 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Louisiana - Livestock Dealers. Regulates all persons, firms and corporations defined as market agencies or dealers, buying or selling livestock on a commission basis. Livestock means cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and goats. The Louisiana State Livestock Sanitary Board is to exercise the necessary regulatory powers to carry out the act and may issue such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary in connection with the act, and in requiring that certain livestock sanitary requirements are met. (H. 455, No. 104, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Maine - Milk Control Board. Revises the law with respect to the powers, duties, and procedures of the Milk Control Board. Revises many definitions including a classification of milk and adding definitions of "store," "retail sale," "wholesale sale," and "books and records." Adds to the powers of the board supervision over the purchasing of milk within the State. Its price-fixing powers are extended to prices to be paid to producers by dealers for milk received, stored, processed, sold, distributed, or otherwise handled within the State. Provides that dealers' licenses are required for processing and distributing as well as for sale. Other administrative changes are made. (Ch. 317, Laws 1943, effective July 9, 1943.)

- Slaughterhouses. Provides for the licensing of slaughterhouses and meat processing plants by the Commissioner of Agriculture, with an annual license fee of \$5 to run from August 1 and to cover any one group of buildings in one location. (Ch. 351, Laws 1943, effective July 9, 1943.)

Maryland - Tobacco Markets. Amends a number of the sections of the law regulating the sale and handling of leaf tobacco. Provides that the State's Attorney of each county shall cooperate with the Commissioner of Tobacco Marketing in the enforcement of the licensing provisions of the tobacco act. Extends the act to require licenses for the sale of leaf tobacco through any established tobacco market in Maryland instead of just through the Baltimore market. (H. 463, Ch. 978, Laws 1943, approved May 6, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Slaughterhouses. Authorizes the Department of Public Health to establish rules and regulations for the maintenance of slaughterhouses. The law also provides for the closing of unsanitary slaughterhouses and for the suspension of licenses when the Department's regulations are not complied with. The regulations governing the sale of veal are modified to permit the sale of calves under 40 pounds in weight and also the sale of veal from calves less than 2 weeks old. (C. 508, Acts 1943, approved June 11, 1943.)

Minnesota - Board of Grain Appeals. Creates a board of grain appeals, consisting of three members, appointed by the governor, for a term of 3 years. It is to have jurisdiction over all grain appeal cases brought before it and is empowered to establish the rules and regulations which are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. The provisions which created and prescribed the duties of two boards of grain inspection are deleted. (H.F. 183, Ch. 84, Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

- Creameries. Amends the law regulating the licensing of wholesale produce dealers to define the term "creamery" to mean an "establishment where butter or cheese are manufactured, or where milk or cream, or any product of milk, is processed or prepared for market." (S.F. 621, Ch. 479, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

- Horse Meat. Provides for the licensing of persons who wish to sell horse meat. Requires places selling or serving horse meat to display signs indicating the use of such meat. (H.F. 1169, Ch. 446, approved April 14, 1943.)

Mississippi - Egg Advisory Board. Creates a State Egg Advisory Board. The Board is authorized to submit data and recommendations to the Commissioner of Agriculture in order that he may take whatever action he deems necessary for the regulation of the marketing of eggs. The act is to apply to all eggs marketed in the State whether produced in the State or elsewhere. Certain sale regulations are set up. (H. 494, Ch. 250, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

North Carolina - Livestock Markets. Amends the law relating to livestock markets to make markets operated without permit or not in compliance with regulations a public nuisance, subject to permanent injunction. Most of the other changes affect the regulations on slaughtering. (H. 270, Ch. 724, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 9, 1943.)

North Dakota - Dairy Products. Amends the law relating to licenses for creameries, cheese factories, process butter factories, etc. Dairies are now licensed, fee \$2. The license fee for creameries is \$10, and the elaborate schedule of license fees provided for renovating or process butter factories is omitted. (H. 196, Ch. 6, Laws 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Regulation of Livestock Dealers. Amends definition of "dealer" under the law requiring livestock dealers to be licensed so as to exclude farmers selling surplus or unprofitable

animals, and dealers handling less than 100 animals in a year. (No. 35, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

Rhode Island - Slaughterhouse Licenses. Amends law to reduce slaughterhouse licenses from \$100 to \$10 per annum, effective January 1, 1945. (Ch. 1469, Laws 1944, approved April 21, 1944.)

South Dakota - Cream and Milk. Regulates the purchase, sale and handling of cream and milk. (Ch. 9, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Tennessee - Canneries. Repeals the law relating to food-producing establishments by excepting vegetable canneries from certain screening requirements. (S. 475, Ch. 61, Acts 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Washington - State Dairy Act. Amends and enlarges the law providing for the manufacture and sale of dairy products. Many new definitions are added. Pasteurizers, butter makers, and cheese makers are now required to obtain licenses. Ice cream factories are included in the term "factory of milk products." (S. 133, Ch. 90, Laws 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Department of Agriculture. Rewrites and standardizes the procedure in the State Department of Agriculture for issuing, revoking, and amending Department orders, standards and regulations, denying, suspending and revoking permits, certificates, registrations and licenses, holding hearings and re-hearings, and for judicial review of Department orders, standards, and regulations. (Ch. 401, Laws 1943, approved July 2, 1943.)

- Slaughterhouses. Rewrites and revises the provisions relating to slaughterhouses. (Ch. 481, Laws 1943, approved July 7, 1943.)

- Slaughtering of Poultry. Amends law to make it a duty of the Department of Agriculture and Markets to prescribe regulations for the slaughtering of poultry for market. (Ch. 385, Laws 1943, approved June 28, 1943.)

Wyoming - License for Nursery Stock Sale. Rewrites the law regulating the licensing of nursery stock dealers. Requires inspection of nurseries within the State before licenses are granted. Provides for reciprocal agreements with nurseries in other States. (H. 75, Ch. 62, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

Regulations and Standardization (Also, see Services to Agriculture - Seeds, Feeds, and Fertilizers.)

Bread and Flour Enrichment. The following States passed legislation requiring the enrichment of flour and white bread by the addition of certain vitamins and minerals:

Alabama (No. 500, Acts 1943, approved July 9, 1943.)

Kentucky (Ch. 153, Acts 1944, approved March 18, 1944.)

Mississippi (Ch. 274, Laws 1944, approved March 24, 1944.)
Texas (Ch. 199, Laws 1943, filed April 30, 1943.)

Ice Cream - Milk Fat Content. The following States passed legislation which reduced the milk fat requirements for ice cream:

Delaware (Ch. 65, Laws 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)
Idaho (Ch. 51, Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)
Illinois (p. 780-783, Laws 1943, approved July 16, 1943.)
Michigan (No. 102, Acts 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)
Minnesota (Ch. 509, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)
Oregon (Ch. 204, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)
Vermont (No. 88, Acts 1943, approved March 25, 1943.)
Wyoming (Ch. 97, Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Oleomargarine. The following States passed legislation requiring the enrichment of all oleomargarine sold in the State by the addition of vitamin "A":

Alabama (No. 501, Acts 1943, approved July 9, 1943.)
Mississippi (Ch. 273, Laws 1944, approved March 15, 1944.)
Texas (Ch. 227, Laws 1943, filed May 6, 1943.)

California - Butter. Deletes the requirement that butter which contains not more than one-half of 1 percent of salt shall contain not less than 82.5 percent of milk fat. (Ch. 534, Stats. 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

- Cheese. Requires cheese sold at retail to be pasteurized or manufactured from cream, milk, or skim milk which has been pasteurized. Specifies that all cheese sold in California (except pasteurized, process and blended cheese) must be labeled at the factory where manufactured to indicate the variety, State of origin, etc. (A. 45, Ch. 10, 4th Ex., approved June 15, 1944.)

- Citrus Districts. Creates the Coachella and Imperial citrus districts. Authorizes the labeling of grapefruit produced within the district with the district name. Prohibits the labeling of grapefruit with name of district in which it is not produced. (Ch. 745, Stats. 1943, approved May 25, 1943.)

- Cold Storage Meat. Exempts from inspection requirements cold storage meat imported from Canada in accordance with the Federal law. (Ch. 851, Stats. 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

- Emergency Standards. Authorizes the director of agriculture to promulgate emergency standards and requirements when present code provisions are difficult or impossible of enforcement because of Federal war emergency laws or regulations. (Ch. 390, Stats. 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

- Fruits. Amends the law pertaining to standard containers for grapes and other fruits in order that persons engaged in the fruit

industry may be able to comply with the orders of the War Production Board and also have the containers necessary for their marketable fruits. (Ch. 663, Stats. 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

- Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts. Makes it unlawful to ship, sell, etc., any fruits, vegetables or nuts for which specific quality standards are not established unless at least 90 percent of the fruits, etc., by weight are free from insect injury. (Ch. 647, Stats. 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

- Horse Meat. Prohibits the sale of horse meat in public markets where other meat or meat products are sold. Makes the meat inspection provisions of the agricultural code applicable to horse meat sold for human food. These products must be labeled as horse meat, with signs displayed in places of sale reading "horse meat sold here." Similar phrases must be inserted on menus in eating places. (Ch. 800, Stats. 1943, approved May 27, 1943.)

- Modified Milk. Amends the definition of modified milk to specify that the term is to apply only to market milk (formerly the term milk was used), which has been altered to meet nutritional requirements. (Ch. 105, Stats. 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

- Oleomargarine. Amends the definition of oleomargarine to include all mixtures and compounds containing milk fat which do not conform to the standard for butter. (Ch. 617, Stats. 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

- Pure Foods Act. Amends various sections of the law relating to adulteration, advertising, and sale of foods, naming it the California Pure Foods Act. Deletes the term "mislabeling" from the various sections. Deems hamburger to be adulterated which contains foreign substances or total cattle fat in excess of 25 percent (formerly 15 percent). Expands the definition of adulterated alimentary paste for egg noodles by deleting the words "for egg noodles." (Ch. 838, Stats. 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

- Tomatoes. Revises the law setting up standards for tomatoes. Provides that tomatoes sold for dehydration are to be subject to the same standard requirements as tomatoes for canning. Deletes the reference to United States color standards. Instructs the Director of Agriculture to issue official color charts. Fixes the maximum inspection fee at 25 cents (formerly 20 cents) per ton and provides that excess fees may be retained for use in subsequent years if the return of the fees is impracticable. Requires the rejection of any load of tomatoes if less than 5 percent (formerly 10 percent) "of the delivery by weight is well-colored." Certain enforcement provisions are added. Entry for inspection is authorized and seizure of tomatoes which are substandard is permitted. Warning tags may be affixed to rejected tomato loads. Certain unlawful acts are defined. (Ch. 726, Stats. 1943, approved May 24, 1943.)

Colorado - Potato Grades. Amends the law prescribing minimum potato grades to require that containers of potatoes must be plainly marked "culls" if the potatoes offered for sale fall below any established grade (formerly the grade of United States No. 2 was specified.) (S. 245, Ch. 100, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Connecticut - Native-Grown Products. Prohibits the advertising or selling of any farm products not grown in Connecticut as "Native," "Native-Grown," or "Connecticut-Grown." (Sec. 430g, Ch. 107, Gen. Stats., 1943 Supp., effective July 1, 1943.)

- Pasteurization of Cream. Amends the pure food and drugs law by requiring that cream, after pasteurization, shall not contain more than 400,000 (formerly 500,000) standard plate count bacterial colonies per cc. (Sec. 517g, Ch. 135, Gen. Stats., 1943 Supp.)

Delaware - Leguminous Vegetables. Regulates the purchase and sale of leguminous vegetables for canning or processing to require that the weight or measure of the vegetable shall be determined according to standard weight, openly, and at the place or viner station where the vegetables are vined or pulled. The act also provides that if one of the factors determining the purchase price to be paid is the grade or classification, that too shall be determined openly and at the place or station where the load of vegetables has been vined or hulled. (H. 128, Ch. 67, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Florida - Horse Meat. Penalizes the sale of "dead horse meat" for human food in markets, when the same is not clearly stamped and described as such. (H.B. 528, Ch. 21986, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

- Sale of Limes. Ch. 21911 reenacts on a permanent basis the temporary law prohibiting traffic in immature limes. Increases from 4 to 6 cents per unit the maturity inspection fee to be paid by venders and shippers, and empowers the citrus commission to prescribe the place and quantity of limes to be inspected at one time. Ch. 21912 enacts on a permanent basis the temporary law levying an excise tax to defray the costs of promoting an advertising and sales campaign for domestic limes. (H. 714, Ch. 21911, H. 479, Ch. 21912, Laws 1943, approved June 1, 1943.)

Georgia - Dog and Horse Meat. Prohibits the sale of dog meat for human consumption and regulates the sale of horse meat. (No. 312, p. 475-476, Laws 1943, approved March 15, 1943.)

Illinois - Immature Veal. Defines "immature veal" and makes it unlawful for any person to knowingly sell or have in his possession with intent to sell such meat for human food. Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to administer this act and to seize and destroy any veal so found. Penalties. Repeals an act to regulate the sale of veal approved June 16, 1887. (H. 622, p. 596-597, Laws 1943, approved July 16, 1943.)

Indiana - Fruit Standards. Amends the law relating to fruit grading by adopting Federal grades now or hereafter to be established by the Department of Agriculture for apples, peaches, and strawberries, and, in addition, another grade known as the Indiana domestic grade. These standards do not apply to fruits of foreign origin if they are graded and labeled to meet the requirements of State of origin and are offered for sale from containers in which they were packed in State of origin. (S. 111, Ch. 109, Acts 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

- Horse Meat. All horse and mule meat and related meat products, when offered for human consumption, shall be inspected and passed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and regulations of the State or Federal pure food and drug acts. All such products must be advertised and labeled as such. (H. 308, Ch. 140, Acts 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Louisiana - Egg Grading. Makes an appropriation of \$20,000 for each of the years beginning July 1, 1944 and July 1, 1945 to the State Market Commission for establishing egg grades and grading and for their enforcement and for establishing market news service and the furnishing of information to prospective buyers relative to poultry products and farm produce available. (H. 443, No. 103, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

- Marsh Hare Meat. Specifies that the common name of the *ondatra zibethica rivalicia* shall be "marsh hare" and prohibits the use of the name "musk rat" with reference to it. Persons handling or dealing in the meat or meat products or advertising or promoting its use shall refer to it as "marsh hare." (H. 675, No. 174, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Maine - Sale of Horse Meat. Regulates the sale of horse meat, requiring it to be plainly marked as such. Invoices of wholesale sales or shipments must disclose the character of the meat. Provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall enforce this law through inspections and provides a penalty of \$100 maximum fine for a first offense, and a \$200 fine for subsequent offenses. (Ch. 263, Laws 1943, effective April 5, 1943.)

Missouri - Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Repeals previous laws and adopts with slight modifications the model food, drug, and cosmetic act as recommended by the associations of food and drug officials of the United States. (C.S. for S. 79, p. 559-579, Laws 1943, approved August 5, 1943.)

- Sale of Eggs. Amends the law prohibiting the sale of eggs unfit for human food to make it unlawful to sell an egg which has been in an incubator. The act also declares persons who violate the provisions of this act guilty of misdemeanor. (H. 393, p. 530, Laws 1943, approved August 4, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Adulteration of Meat Products. Amends and clarifies the law relative to adulteration of meat products, under the Food and Drug Act. Law is not to be construed to prevent the use or presence of compounds of nitrous acid in the manufacture of meat

products, in quantities not exceeding that permitted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. (Ch. 60, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

North Carolina - Cotton Weighing. Amends law relating to uniform weights and measures, and section 5085 of the Consolidated Statutes relating to cotton weighing. Standards to be approved by the Department of Agriculture. Misleading ads or labels prohibited. Provides for deductions in cotton weighing for dirt, water, or foreign matter, but gross weight and deductions to be shown on the ticket. (H. 553, Ch. 762, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 10, 1943.)

North Dakota - Food and Drug Act. Amends the law relating to the Food and Drug Act by permitting the State Food Commission and Chemist, with the approval of the governor, to suspend by regulation the requirements of the Act for the duration of the present war. (H. 159, Ch. 195, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Ohio - Eggs. Amends the law relative to the regulation of the sale of eggs. Provides for the acceptance of U.S. Consumer Grade A, Grade B, and Grade C and the marking of all graded eggs sold accordingly. Requires eggs which have not been graded for quality to be labeled and sold as unclassified eggs. Directs that the net weight and size requirements that are now or may hereafter be established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for shell eggs shall apply to all eggs advertised and sold in Ohio "except that the term 'mixed size' may be used only in describing unclassified, assorted or ungraded eggs, with no minimum requirements for individual eggs." (H. 225, p. 641-642, Laws 1943, approved June 17, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Oleomargarine. Repeals the 1931 law which regulated the sale of oleomargarine. (H. 7, Title 63, Ch. 7, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 4, 1943.)

Oregon - Onions. Amends the law requiring that all onions sold in Oregon must conform to certain standards by excepting onions sold for dehydration purposes. (S. 121, Ch. 89, Laws 1943, approved February 18, 1943.)

- Potato Labeling. Amends the law regulating the labeling of potatoes sold in Oregon to provide that "all potatoes below grade No. 1 sold or shipped for dehydration, starch manufacture or distillation purposes only shall be inspected for compliance with Oregon standards for such potatoes and may be shipped without complying with the labeling requirements" (S. 136, Ch. 189, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Sale of Meat. Amends the law regulating the sale of meat and meat products to redefine the term "meat" to include poultry. (S. 207, Ch. 229, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Grading of Apples and Peaches. Amends the law which formerly provided for the grading of grapes and potatoes. Makes

it applicable to apples and peaches. (No. 191, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

South Carolina - Oleomargarine. Declares that the law relating to the sale of butter substitutes, etc., shall not be applicable to the sale of oleomargarine or margarine. (No. 403, Acts 1944.)

South Dakota - Milk Standards. Empowers a special committee composed of the Governor, Secretary of Agriculture, and President of the State Dairy Association to fix the standards of quality for milk and its products marketed in the States in conformity with the Federal Food Administrator's wartime regulations. This act is effective only for the duration. (Ch. 10, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Texas - Weights and Measures. Repeals the law regulating weights per bushel, etc., on certain commodities, but not as to barley, shelled corn, flaxseed, oats, rye, wheat and cottonseed. The term "cord" when used in connection with wood intended for fuel purposes is now amended to mean "amount of wood which is contained in a space of 128 cubic feet, when the wood is ranked and well stowed and one-half the kerf of the wood is included." (H. 52, Ch. 206, Laws 1943, filed May 3, 1943.)

Utah - Meat Products of Horses. Provides for the inspection and control by the State Board of Agriculture of the slaughtering, sale, and disposal of meat products of horses and below-grade turkeys which are to be sold for human food. Authorizes the board to establish standards for these products and to adopt rules and regulations fixing standards of labeling, marking, and advertising, and of sanitation and inspection. (H. 180, Ch. 8, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

- State Board of Agriculture. Amends the law relating to the powers of the State Board of Agriculture. Permits the board to hold public hearings upon application of an interested industry before grades or standards for farm products are established. Authorizes the board to prohibit the movement of farm products which do not meet the requirements of the law and the board's regulations. Prohibits the board from adopting any "grade or quality regulations with respect to butter which will place butter scoring 91 points or better in any grade or quality classification of lower or lesser or different degree than butter scoring 92 points or 93 points or better." Requires the rules and regulations issued by the board to conform as nearly as practicable to the recommendations of the national conference on weights and measures and to those contained in the handbook of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, and those pertaining to hay, grain, and commercial feeding stuffs to conform to the regulations of the American feed control officials. The act provides further that no rule or regulation pertaining to grades and standards established by the board shall exceed the standards and grades set up by the Federal Government. (H. 5, Ch. 2, Laws 1943, passed March 10, 1943.)

Vermont - Standards of Purity. Amends the law relating to standards of purity for food products to accept for the State those adopted and in use by the United States Food and Drug Administration

and authorized by certain acts of Congress. (No. 87, Acts 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

Washington - Dairy Products - Standards. Authorizes the Director of Agriculture to maintain "the federal standards of quality and manufacture of milk and milk products notwithstanding other and different standards heretofore maintained by virtue of any administrative regulation or statutory requirement of the State of Washington . . ." during the war emergency. (H. 219, Ch. 56, Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

Taxes on Food

California - Fluid Milk and Cream. Amends the law regulating the stabilization and marketing of fluid milk and cream to provide that the amounts collected under the act shall be termed assessments and that the assessments not required for the administration of the act shall be refunded at the close of the fiscal year. It further provides that all assessments collected for the period when the stabilization plan was not actually in operation for a period of 1 year shall be returned and all assessments waived which have not been collected during this period. (Ch. 387, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Colorado - Sales Tax on Livestock, Mares, and Stallions. Amends the Emergency Retail Sales Act to exempt from taxation all sales and purchases of meat cattle, sheep, lambs, hogs, and goats, and all sales and purchases of mares and stallions for breeding purposes, and to exempt the above-named articles from the 2-percent excise tax for storage or use. (S. 83, Ch. 173, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 19, 1943.)

Georgia - Oysters. Imposes a tax on all oysters gathered in the State and shipped from any point within the State. Provides certain minimum regulations for oysters and oyster beds. The State Department of Public Health shall promulgate sanitary rules and regulations meeting minimum requirements of the United States Public Health Service. (No. 245, p. 543-547, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

Iowa - Chain Store Tax Exemption. Excepts retail dealers in agricultural seeds, fertilizer, or twine from the terms of the chain store tax. (S.F. 233, Ch. 206, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Oregon - Dairy Products Commission - Butterfat Tax. Creates a dairy products commission to conduct a campaign of advertising, publicity, research, and education designed to increase the consumption of dairy products and to stabilize the dairy industry. A tax of one-half cent per pound is levied on all butterfat processed, marketed, etc., in the State during the month of June 1941, and during the month of May of each succeeding year for the purpose of providing funds to carry on the campaign. The act is to remain in effect for a period of 6 years unless sooner repealed. (Vetoed H. 259-1941. Ch. 106, Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

West Virginia - Consumers Sales Tax. Exempts from the consumers sales tax the sale at retail of certain enumerated food products used for human consumption where the total retail price of any or all of such products does not exceed 50 cents when purchased as any one continuing transaction. Included in the list of exemptions are bread and dairy products which were also exempt under the former law. An absolute exemption of 50 cents which shall include the exemption of 5 cents as provided elsewhere in the law, shall be deducted from the total of any such purchase. Defines the terms "groceries" and "meats." Redefines the term "milk." (S. 172, Ch. 90, Acts 1943, passed March 6, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Oleomargarine Tax. Amends the law relating to the taxing of oleomargarine to provide that the tax shall not be applicable to "cream cheese, cheese food compounds as defined in sec. 97.50, nor to any other dairy product made exclusively of milk solids, with or without added vitamins; if such product is sold or distributed in such manner and form as will clearly distinguish it from butter." The act is also made inapplicable to certain shortenings, "unless there is sold or given away with such shortening any compound which when mixed with such shortening makes oleomargarine" or some butter substitute. (Ch. 174, Laws 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

Warehouses

California - Grain Storage. Provides for the private bulk storage of grain. Permits grain to be sold without delivery by bill of sale. The storing of grain by seller does not constitute him a warehouseman or storer for hire. The act is effective until December 31, 1945. (S. 4, Ch. 54, 4th Ex., approved June 21, 1944.)

Florida - Leaf Tobacco Warehouses. Fixes a maximum charge by leaf tobacco warehouses for selling and handling leaf tobacco. (H.B. 204, Ch. 21776, Laws 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

Iowa - Bonded Warehouses. Repeals and reenacts the law relating to bonded warehouses for agricultural products. Makes some changes regarding licenses, grain storage, storage and delivery charges, and penalties for violations. (H.F. 406, Ch. 246, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

Minnesota - Public Local Grain Warehouses. Practically rewrites the law relating to public local grain warehouses. Some changes of interest are: the act is not applicable to persons or employees buying or selling grain in any chamber of commerce, board of trade, or grain exchange; persons operating public local grain warehouses are required to obtain annual licenses to buy grain; includes soybeans in the definition of the term "grain." (H.F. 55, Ch. 345, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Public Warehouses. Requires the licensing and bonding of all public warehouses, except those operating under Federal regulation. Makes the President of the State Board of Agriculture ex-officio State Warehouse Commissioner and vests in him all authority

and duties imposed by the former law in the Warehouse Commission, and Warehouse Commissioner and Inspector. Provides also for the testing of scales used by public warehousemen and by persons engaged in the purchase and sale of agricultural products. (H. 397, Title 81, Ch. 1, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 14, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Alabama - State Markets Board. Creates the State Markets Board, consisting of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries and four other members to be appointed by the governor, two of them farmers and two representing the consuming public. Authorizes the appointment of an executive officer to be known as the Director of State Markets, who is to devote all his time to his duties as director. The board may acquire by purchase, condemnation, etc., suitable facilities for the inspection, dehydration, marketing, etc., of agricultural products, and let or lease space for storage of these products pending marketing, inspection, etc. (H. 30, No. 32, Acts 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

California - Agricultural Prorate Act Amended. Amends the Agricultural Prorate Act by making certain changes in zone boundaries, meetings of the Agricultural Prorate Advisory Commission, marketing programs, disposition of funds collected under programs, collection of fees, and periodic referendums. (Chs. 242-247, Laws 1943, approved April 27, 1943.) Chapter 399 amends the Act by deleting the requirement that a proposed zone must be divided into not more than 7 districts. (Ch. 399, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

- Sugar Beet Program. Petitions Congress to effectuate the sugar beet program in a timely manner in order to avoid loss to the State. (S.J.R. 3, Ch. 33, Laws 1944, filed Feb. 4, 1944.)

Florida - State Farmers' Market. Removes the Ocala State farmers' market from operation and management by the State Agricultural Marketing Board to a new agency known as the "Directors of Central Florida State Farmers' Market at Ocala." (S.B. 615, Ch. 22055, Laws 1943, approved June 11, 1943.)

Idaho - Emergency Agricultural Marketing Act. Repeals the emergency agricultural marketing act. (H. 77, Ch. 45, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 15, 1943.)

Iowa - Dairy Industry Commission. Creates the Iowa Dairy Industry Commission. This commission is empowered to promote the increased use and consumption of dairy products by providing for a research, educational, publicity, advertising, and sales promotion campaign. The levy of an excise tax of 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof of butterfat produced in the State of Iowa during the period beginning June 1 and terminating June 15 is authorized to be used to pay for the campaign. The act is in force until May 31, 1943. (S.F. 258, Ch. 120, Laws 1943, approved April 10, 1943.)

Louisiana - Loans to Promote Processing and Marketing. Proposes to amend the State constitution (Art. IV sec. 12b) to authorize the State Market Commission to lend, etc., or guarantee repayment of 25 percentum of certain loans made by banks, etc., to promote agricultural processing and marketing. (H. 535, No. 319, Acts 1944, ratified November 7, 1944.)

- State Aid to Processing and Marketing. Authorizes the State Market Commission to assist in the purchase, expansion, improvement, or construction of any agricultural plant which, in its judgment, may provide additional facilities for the processing, marketing, distributing, or storing of agricultural products of the State. Authorizes the commission to lend 25 percent of amount required or underwrite, participate in or guarantee the repayment of 25 percent of any loan made by any bank, financial institution or Federal agency. Appropriates \$350,000 to the commission for the purposes of the act. Loans, etc., must have approval of the board of liquidation of the State debt, must be limited to a 3-year term and bear interest of not less than 2 percent. The commission shall also have authority to establish and maintain sales offices at such market centers in the State or outside as it may deem necessary or advisable for the promotion of the sale and distribution of agricultural products, and to this end may employ sales directors and other employees. Specifically repeals No. 251 Laws 1943, authorizing and directing the market commission to assist in the establishment of parish and community cooperative farm marketing organizations and to make loans to such organizations. (H. 533, No. 113, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

Maryland - Muskrat Meat. Requests the governor to take the necessary steps to develop the supply of muskrat, to make it readily available in the market, and to educate the public in the value of muskrat as a source of meat. Directs the Secretary of State of Maryland to send a copy of the resolution adopted on muskrat as a source of meat supply to United States Food Administrator, Claude R. Wickard. H.J.R. 1, p. 1972-1973, Laws 1943, approved March 23, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Sale of Milk. Amends a previous law by providing for the recovery in a civil action by producers from milk dealers for the full amount due the producer when the dealer fails to pay the official minimum price for the sale or delivery of milk. (Ch. 445, Acts 1943, approved June 5, 1943.)

Mississippi - State Marketing Commission. Creates a State Marketing Commission for the purpose of providing aid in the development of the State's agricultural resources by the establishment of processing, storage, and marketing facilities for handling, storing, and distributing agricultural products. The commission is to consist of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of Extension of the Mississippi State College, the Director of Vocational Education, and three experienced farmers, one from each supreme court district in the State, to be appointed by the governor. A fund to be known as the State Marketing Commission Fund is created to carry out the act. (H. 331, Ch. 249, Laws 1944, approved March 30, 1944.)

Montana - Sugar Beet Acreage. Memorializes the United States Congress by legislation and administrative ruling to fix the allotment of acreage for sugar beets on the basis of 1942, and the years previous. (S.J.M. 17, p. 616-618, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

North Dakota - Sanitary Meat Pacts. Memorializes the United States Congress and certain other Federal agencies to oppose any modification of the existing sanitary pacts provided for embargo against the importation of fresh and frozen meats from countries known to be infested with foot and mouth disease. (H.C.R. 1-A, p. 435, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Texas - Marketing and Distribution. Approves the Fulmer Bill, H.R. No. 38, which directs Congress to make a study and investigation of the present system of marketing, transportation, and distribution of farm products from rural areas through the various marketing agencies to the ultimate consumer. Urges the Texas delegation at Washington to give its support to this resolution. (H.C.R. 25, p. 1079-1080, Laws 1943, approved April 12, 1943.)

- Wool. Memorializes the Federal Government in favor of modification of the executive order of the United States Department of Agriculture which restricts the sale of domestic wool after April 24, 1943 to the Commodity Credit Corporation, to the extent that charges made to growers be reduced, that warehouses be protected and paid by the Government for the additional services and duties imposed on them by reason of that order, and that the purchase of Texas wool by the Government be postponed until the beginning of the next delivery season. (S.C.R. 53, p. 1065, Laws 1943, approved May 10, 1943.)

Utah - Wheat Marketing Quota. Memorializes the United States Secretary of Agriculture to modify the present wheat quota for dry farms in Midland County so as to base future quotas upon seasons of normal moisture rather than on seasons of extreme drought as the present quotas require and also to allow the use, without penalty, of excess or so-called "hot" wheat for the feeding of poultry and livestock for the duration of the present emergency. (H.C.R. 1, p. 180-181, Laws 1943, passed January 28, 1943.)

PUBLIC FINANCE

Exemptions and Indulgences

Alabama - Privilege Tax - Motor Tractors. Exempts from the privilege tax a tractor used on the highway by a farmer for transporting to and from his farm, farm products or products for use on his farm. (H. 392,

No. 571, Acts 1943, approved July 10, 1943.)

California - Sales and Use Taxes. Adds and amends various sections of the sales and use tax laws. Defines "sales price" and "gross receipts" to include the cost of transportation of property prior to its purchase. Exemptions from such taxes include livestock and poultry feed, seeds and plants, and fertilizers. (Ch. 699, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

Louisiana - Motor Fuel Tax. Exempt farm tractor fuel used exclusively for farm purposes from: (1) the 2 cents per gallon parish motor fuel tax (Act No. 68), and (2) the 4 cents per gallon State motor fuel tax (Act No. 69). (H. 235, No. 68, H. 236, No. 69, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

- Tax on Farm Lubricating Oil. Taxes lubricating oils sold in containers of 50 gallons or more and actually used on the farm at the rate of only 4 cents per gallon instead of 8 cents per gallon (if used for lubricating purposes). Redefines the term "lubricating oils." (H. 328, No. 85, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Michigan - Vehicle Licenses. Amends the motor carriers act by exempting from the law regulating motor carrier trucks owned by a farmer bearing a farm truck license when used by him to haul farm produce, livestock, farm equipment, and supplies for other farmers for remuneration in kind or in labor, but not for money. (No. 41, Public Acts 1943, approved March 29, 1943.)

North Dakota - Sales Tax. Rewrites the Sales Tax law and extends such law until June 30, 1945. Under exemptions a provision is made to include receipts from sales of tangible personal property processed from agricultural products when such property is sold in exchange for like agricultural products produced by the purchaser and is for the use of the purchaser and his family. (H. 83, Ch. 264, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

- Tax Exemption of Farm Machinery. Provides that a purchaser of farm machinery after August 1st must pay the sales or use tax in order to secure the exemption from the personal property tax which would otherwise be levied against the machinery in the first year after purchase. (H. 42, Ch. 254, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Motor Carrier Act. Amends the Motor Carrier Act by omitting from the provision as to the inapplicability of the act the transportation of logs, corn, wheat, and oats from farm to market on vehicles owned and operated by a farmer not engaged in transport on a commercial scale. (H. 57, Title 47, Ch. 7, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 8, 1943.)

Utah - Exemption of Electric Cooperatives from Sales Tax. (See Cooperatives.)

Vermont - Tractor Trailers - Registration Fee. Permits farm tractors with trailers to be operated on the highway without registration fee, when used solely to haul farm products and supplies between farm lands or between farm lands cultivated by the vehicle owner while engaged in farming or cooperative farm projects. Such tractor and trailer shall not be used for hire on the road unless the tractor is registered. When these vehicles are used to haul farm products and supplies between farm and market, the registration fee for the trailer is \$7.50. (No. 77, Acts 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

Local Financial Administration

Georgia - Revenue Anticipation Obligations. Proposes to amend the constitution (Art. VII sec. 7 par. 1) to provide that revenue anticipation obligations shall be debts against the political subdivisions issuing them. (Res. No. 34, p. 47-48, Laws 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

Idaho - Apportionment of State and County School Funds. Relates to apportionment of State and county school funds during the school year 1943 and 1944 where the schools are closed to furnish agricultural labor. Schools closed for not more than 20 school days shall be considered to have been in session for purposes of apportionment. Average daily attendance for the purpose of computing the number of classroom units shall be determined by using the average daily attendance of the 7 months of highest attendance during the school year. (H. 120, Ch. 64, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 17, 1943.)

Iowa - Farm-To-Market Road Funds. Suspends provisions of the code relating to the reversion and reapportionment of farm-to-market road funds allotted to any county until 2 years after the cessation of hostilities. (H.F. 41, Ch. 152, Laws 1943, approved January 29, 1943.)

- Secondary Road Funds. Provides that the portion of the primary road fund going to the farm-to-market road fund not required to match Federal aid shall be transferred (formerly allocated) to the secondary road construction fund of each county for construction purposes only. (S.F. 234, Ch. 153, Laws 1943, approved April 10, 1943.)

Kansas - Finance of Public Works. Permits cities and counties which have used public work relief bonds in order to obtain State or Federal funds to use unexpended moneys received from the sale of such relief bonds, in cases where Federal funds have been withdrawn, for the construction, etc., of any of the projects for which the bonds were issued. (H. 217, Ch. 180, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

- Occupation Tax on Grain. Amends previous law by providing that proceeds of the occupation tax on grain are to be credited to the county general fund instead of being distributed to "the tax levying units." (S. 25, Ch. 311, Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Louisiana - Approval of Local Debts. In order to protect the faith and credit of the State and its subdivisions and public corporations against incurring of excessive debts and the levying of overburdensome taxes, hereafter no subdivision or political or public corporation may incur debt without approval of the State Bond and Tax Board. (H. 674, No. 285, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

- Funds for Drainage and Gravel Roads. Allocates \$30,000 to each and every parish for the construction and maintenance of gravel roads and for drainage purposes for the fiscal year 1944-45. (H. 477, No. 110, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

Minnesota - County Warrants. Amends a previous law by fixing the rate of interest on county warrants at 4 percent (formerly "legal rate"). (S.F. 950, Ch. 298, Laws 1943, approved April 5, 1943.)

Nebraska - Gasoline Tax Fund. Revises the temporary provisions for allocation of the gasoline tax fund, distributing 10 percent of the portion allotted to counties "in the proportion that the non-farm population of each county bears to the entire non-farm population of the state . . ." to be credited to the road fund of cities and villages in the county; 45 percent "in the proportion that the population outside of cities and incorporated villages of each county bears to the entire population," to be credited in varying proportions to several road and bridge funds; 45 percent on the basis of motor vehicle registrations within the county. (L. 129, Ch. 139, Laws 1943, approved May 24, 1943.)

New York - County's Share of Mortgage Tax. Amends the tax law by increasing the share of the counties from one-half to all of the proceeds of the mortgage tax. (Ch. 122, Laws 1944, approved March 6, 1944.)

Oregon - Local Budget Law. Amends the local budget law in respect to publication of estimates, etc. (S. 236, Ch. 393, Laws 1943, approved March 24, 1943.)

Tennessee - County Refunding Bonds. Authorizes counties to pay the premiums necessary to purchase, retire, and cancel outstanding bonds and to issue bonds to furnish funds therefor. (S. 646, Ch. 145, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Wisconsin - County Bonds. Authorizes any county to issue bonds for current and ordinary expenses, in sum not to exceed the face value of all tax certificates owned by it and not otherwise pledged as collateral security for any of its loans. (Ch. 431, Laws 1943, approved July 1, 1943.)

- County Budgets. Amends provisions relating to aid given by the State Department of Taxation to local units in budgetary matters, and requires that a copy of each county budget including comparable figures for the 2 preceding years shall be filed with that department. (Ch. 213, Laws 1943, approved May 27, 1943.)

State Financial Administration

Arkansas - Governor's Emergency Fund. Provides for a governor's emergency fund, to be used in time of actual or threatened riots, in the event of public calamity, etc. Authorizes the governor to order the transfer of \$100,000 or such part thereof as may be necessary, from the general revenue fund to the emergency fund, for the biennial period ending June 30, 1945. (No. 294, approved March 23, 1943.)

- State Bonds. Provides for making treasury accounts liquid and for reducing the threat of defaults on State bonds. (No. 124, approved February 26, 1943.)

California - Veterans' Bond Act. The Veterans' Bond Act of 1943 provides for a bond issue of 30 million dollars to be used by the Veterans' Welfare Board in assisting California war veterans to acquire farms or homes. Requires the submission of the act to a vote of the people at the general election in November 1944, and declares that, if adopted, it shall take effect on the 15th day of November, 1944. (Ch. 585, Laws 1943, approved May 18, 1943.)

Georgia - Finance Commission. Amends previous laws by establishing a finance commission, consisting of the governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, chairman of the appropriation committee of the senate, chairman of the appropriation committee of the house of representatives. The finance commission shall assist the governor in the preparation of the budget for submission to the general assembly, meet on call to act on any budget appeals that may be filed by the various State agencies, and make recommendations to the governor to aid him in promoting economy and efficiency in the operation of the State government. (No. 15, p. 298-302, Laws 1943, approved February 5, 1943.)

- State Auditor. Amends previous laws by providing for the election of a state auditor by the general assembly who shall have not less than 5 years' experience as an accountant in the State department of audits and accounts or in a government agency of a similar nature or shall be a duly certified public accountant with at least 5 years' practical experience in the duties for which he is certified. Provides that the term of office of such state auditor shall be for a period of 2 (formerly 4) years and shall run concurrently with that of the membership of the general assembly. (No. 10, p. 361-363, Laws 1943, approved January 29, 1943.)

Idaho - Disbursement of Federal Grants. Proposes an amendment to the Constitution declaring "in the administration of moneys in co-operation with the federal government the legislature may prescribe any method of disbursement required to obtain the benefits of federal laws." (H.J.R. 3, p. 384, Sess. Laws 1943.)

- Tax for General State Expenses. Levies a tax of \$2,250,000 for each of the years 1943 and 1944 for general State expenses. (H. 207, Ch. 149, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Louisiana - Educational Program. Appropriates, in addition to all other appropriations provided by law for educational purposes, the sum of \$500,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945 for the purpose of providing a program for the further development of vocational agriculture; industrial and home-making education, and for training in the distribution of products and goods, in buying and selling and in vocational adjustment and guidance of veterans and students in the public schools to aid in the re-training programs for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of veterans returning from military service, workers demobilized from war production plants, and for other rural and urban youth and adults, that individuals of the State may attain economic stability and security. (H. 9, No. 307, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Massachusetts - State Tax. Levies a State tax for 1943 of \$5,000,000; for 1944, \$12,100,000; and for the first half of 1945, \$6,800,000. (Ch. 568, Acts 1943, approved June 12, 1943.)

Minnesota - Emergency Relief Fund. Transfers from the Governor to the Executive Council the power to borrow money from the emergency relief fund. Changes the limitation on the amount that may be borrowed, making it \$200,000 during any fiscal year, instead of \$750,000 in any emergency. (H.F. 1171, Ch. 457, Laws 1943, approved April 15, 1943.)

Missouri - State Aid for Rural School Buildings. (See Rural Facilities.)

Nebraska - Tax Levy. Authorizes a tax levy of one-tenth of 1 mill for the years 1943 to 1947 inclusive, upon all taxable property of the State, except intangibles, for the purpose of reimbursing the permanent school fund for its losses. (L. 147, Ch. 182, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

North Carolina - Highway Bond Act of 1943. Authorizes the issuance and sale of bonds not exceeding \$15,000,000 for highway work at the end of the war. (S. 139, Ch. 322, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 1, 1943.)

North Dakota - State School Equalization Fund. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution in order to create a permanent equalization fund and to authorize the legislature to levy a State tax for school purposes of not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property in the State. (H.C.R.-G, Ch. 101, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Federal Grants. Proposes amendment to the Federal Constitution which would make Federal grants of public moneys to the State and to political subdivisions unconditional except as to the public purpose for which they shall be used and which would prohibit Congress from making any law providing to the State or the people thereof any tax rebates, except in the exercise of powers delegated to the United States by the Constitution. (J.R. 6, No. 6, Laws 1943, approved May 27, 1943.)

Rhode Island - Forestry Accounts. (See Forestry.)

Tennessee - General Obligation Bonds. Makes all general obligation bonds of the State subject to financing and retirement under Laws 1937, c. 165, which provides for issuance of sinking fund retirement certificates and consolidated bonds. (S. 403, Ch. 136, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Wyoming - Federal Aid to Education. Designates the Board of Education as the agency to accept any Federal aid to education which is "an outright grant of federal aid to, and requires no matching or other contribution of funds by the state," and restricts acceptances "to the specific situation involved under such acceptance." Designates the trustees of the State University to accept Federal grants to it for education or research, provided the funds "shall be under control of and expended by the board of trustees." Makes the State Treasurer custodian of such funds. (S.F. 17, Ch. 118, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

- Fiscal Policies. Provides for a study of the fiscal policies of the State. (S.F. 87, Ch. 111, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

- School Equalization Fund. Amends the law relating to participation in the school equalization fund by revising the schedule and increasing the teaching unit for a one-room rural school. (S.F. 44, Ch. 44, Laws 1944, approved February 25, 1944.)

PUBLIC LANDS

Administration and Management

Arizona - Land Department. Amends the Arizona Code of 1939 by creating a new land department headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor, to take the place of the former department which consisted of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the State Treasurer and Auditor, which department appointed a land commissioner. To the new department are transferred all the powers and duties of the former Land Department and State Land Commissioner, the Land Settlement Commission, and the State Water Commissioner. (C. 28, H.B. 70, approved March 9, 1943.)

California - Codification of Public Land Laws. Codifies laws relating to sale, exchange, etc., of public lands. (Ch. 609 amended by Chs. 759, 1124, Laws 1943, approved May 26, 1943 and June 8, 1943.)

- State Land Settlement. Provides for the final liquidation of State land settlement, and for the disposition by the State of all real and personal property and funds owned or held by the State in connection therewith. Repeals the 1917 State Lands Settlement Act. (Ch. 217, Stats. 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

Connecticut - Lease of State Parks and Forests. Authorizes the State Park and Forest Commission to grant leases for public purposes to any public authority for any portion of any State forest or State park, provided the purposes are not in conflict with the public interest. (Sec. 455g, Ch. 114, Gen. Stats., 1943 Supp., effective May 5, 1943.)

Idaho - Sale and Resale of Dead Timber. Amends the provision relating to sale and disposition of dead and down timber on State lands to permit sale for purpose of resale. (H. 132, Ch. 96, Laws 1943, approved February 26, 1943.)

- Sale of Timber - Scaling Method. Requires that the scaling method shall be used in sale of timber from State lands, unless, in a particular instance, the Board of Land Commissioners deems the cruising method to be in the public interest. (H. 131, Ch. 95, Laws 1943, approved February 26, 1943.)

Indiana - County Forests. (See Forestry.)

Iowa - Jurisdiction over Federal Property. Amends provisions relating to jurisdiction over real property acquired in the State by the United States. Hereafter, the United States may exercise jurisdiction over such property but not to the extent of limiting the provisions of the laws of the State (formerly exclusive jurisdiction). The same limitation is applied to jurisdiction over lands acquired for national forests, with the stipulation that the provision shall not affect the title and ownership of the State to all wildlife. (H.F. 136, Ch. 41, Laws 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

Kentucky - Vacant Lands. Amends definition of vacant lands in respect to preemption rights of settlers by excluding land which has been "legally and validly" patented before. If the previous entry, survey, or patent itself is void, "the first subsequent lawful entry, survey, or patent, whether issued before, on, or after the effective date of this act, shall be valid and be accorded the same force and effect it would have been entitled to have been accorded, had the void entry, survey, or patent never been issued." (Ch. 94, Acts 1944, approved February 28, 1944.)

Louisiana - Homestead Act - Veterans. As regards honorably discharged veterans of World War II, time served in the armed forces during the war shall be deducted from time required to perfect title under the Homestead Act of 1938 (No. 235), except that no patent shall issue until the entryman has resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least 1 year. In case a homesteader was inducted into the armed services after entry and died in service, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor children or his or their legal representatives may make final proof, and the death of the soldier shall be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation for the full period of 5 years. (H. 95, No. 32, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

- Oyster Seed Grounds. Provides for the location, designation, preservation, policing, and administration of oyster seed grounds in the inside water bottoms of the State. (S. 161, No. 227, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Maryland - Disposal of State Property. Provides that any board, commission, department, or other agency of the State which has under its jurisdiction or control any real or personal property of the State of Maryland, may, with the approval of the Board of Public Works, sell, lease, transfer, exchange, grant or otherwise dispose of it, or may grant or convey rights of way or other easements in or over such property. (H. 457, Ch. 318, Laws 1943, approved April 30, 1943.)

- Jurisdiction Over State Land. The State reserves as to all lands within the State acquired by the United States by "purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise, and as to all property, persons and transactions" thereon, jurisdiction "to the fullest extent permitted" by the Federal Constitution and "not inconsistent with the governmental uses, purposes, and functions for which the land was acquired or is used." Applicable also to prior acquisitions. (H. 810, Ch. 687, Laws 1943, approved May 4, 1943.)

Michigan - Condemnation of State Tax Lands. Amends provisions relating to procedure and payment in the condemnation of State tax lands for public purposes by a State agency, municipality, or public corporation. (No. 194, Public Acts 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

Minnesota - Sale of Improved State Lands. Strikes out from provisions relating to sale of improved State lands the requirement as to apportionment of costs of improvements to the purchaser independent of purchase price of the land itself, also the requirement that the purchaser shall sign an agreement to establish residence on the tract, cultivate it, etc. Retains simply a provision that improved lands shall be sold as are other State lands. (S.F. 450, Ch. 321, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

- Easements or Permits. Requires that a license to permit passage of telegraph, telephone, or electrical power or light lines over State lands shall be in form prescribed by the Attorney General, shall describe the location of the easement or permit granted, and shall continue until canceled by the commissioner upon 90 days' notice. There shall be a license fee of not more than \$4 per mile or proportionately for each fraction of a mile, but not less than \$1. If construction of the lines causes damage to merchantable timber on or along the easement, the easement or permit shall also provide for payment of damage in amount determined by the Commissioner of Conservation. (S.F. 537, Ch. 540, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

- Jurisdiction Over Land in State. Rearranges and clarifies the law relating to acquisition and ownership by the United States of land and other property in the State and the jurisdiction of the State and the United States over such land. Authorizes the

United States to bring condemnation proceedings in State courts. (H.F. 959, Ch. 343, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

Mississippi - Disposal of Surplus Military Lands. Memorializes the United States Government to enact appropriate legislation to give the original owners of lands acquired by the United States for war purposes during the present war, priority rights to purchase these lands back when the Government disposes of them at the close of the war. (H.C.R. 11, Ch. 342, Laws 1944, adopted by House January 26, 1944; adopted by Senate February 1, 1944.)

Montana - Due Date of State Land Rentals. Amends the law relating to due date of State land rentals, providing that when the United States Government is the lessee of State lands for grazing purposes, the rental shall be payable at the end of each year of the lease. (S. 193, Ch. 197, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- Lease of State Lands. Authorizes lease of State lands to the United States for military purposes. (H. 117, Ch. 122, Laws 1943, approved February 27, 1943.)

- Study of State-Owned Agricultural and Grazing Lands. Creates a committee to study State-owned agricultural and grazing lands. (House Substitute for S. 196, Ch. 212, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Nebraska - Lease of School Lands. Amends the law regulating the leasing of school lands to provide that "No individual, partnership or corporation shall be entitled to hold under lease a total of more than 640 acres of state educational lands . . ." except where the land to be leased lies adjacent to lands owned or operated by such applicant or assignee. (L. 213, Ch. 159, Laws 1943, approved April 5, 1943.)

New York - Landlocked Salmon. Directs the conservation commissioner to make a scientific study of the practicability of establishing landlocked salmon in waters of the State. Authorizes the commission to acquire land and waters including the Schroon river and tributaries in the towns of Schroon and North Hudson in Essex County. Appropriates \$7,500. (Ch. 728, Laws 1944, approved April 10, 1944.)

North Dakota - Lease of County Tax Lands. Amends provisions relating to lease of county tax lands to provide that farm lands sold after January 1 of any year shall be sold subject to the existing lease for that year. (H. 126, Ch. 120, Laws 1943, approved March 9, 1943.)

- Sale of State Lands. Directs the Bank of North Dakota, as trustee for the State Treasurer, to sell lands held by the Treasurer as agent for the State. Lands not purchased by the present tenant, the former owner, his widow, or lineal descendants of the first degree shall be sold for not less than the appraised value to the highest bidder at public sale, of which public notice must be given. The Bank of North Dakota may, of its own motion or upon the application of a

bona fide bidder, offer any or all of the lands within the county for sale. Terms of sale are prescribed by the act. (H. 169, Ch. 205, Laws 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

North Dakota - Suspension of Sales. Suspends sales of farm and grazing lands owned by the State and its subdivisions until July 1, 1945. (Ch. 1, Laws 1944, approved April 12, 1944.)

Oklahoma - Leasing Preference Right Lands. Regulates leasing or re-leasing of preference right lands. Provides for the determination of the amount of rentals and terms of certain leases, and requires such leases to specify the use which may be made of the land. (H. 440, Title 64, Ch. 1 c, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

- Revenue from Surface Leases. Amends provisions relating to disposition of moneys received from surface leases on lands under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Land Office. (S. 63, Title 64, Ch. 1 d, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

Oregon - Condemnation Procedure. Amends the law relating to actions for the condemnation of land. Authorizes the court to permit the plaintiff to occupy the premises sought to be condemned, pending the action. These provisions expire upon termination of the present war or on July 1, 1945, whichever shall be earlier. (S. 211, Ch. 452, Laws 1943, approved March 30, 1943.)

- Escheated Real Property. Amends law regulating the sale of escheated real property so as to provide that where it is not necessary to sell such real property to satisfy liens upon it, claims against it, etc., the court shall make and enter an order directing that deed be made to the State of Oregon and such land shall then be under the control and management of the State land board the same as other property so acquired. (H. 65, Ch. 333, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

- State Forests. (See Forestry.)

Tennessee - Lands Ceded to United States. Repeals certain provisions relating to jurisdiction over lands ceded to United States. (S. 103, Ch. 10, Acts 1943, approved January 27, 1943.)

Texas - State Board of Control. Vests in the State Board of Control the power of eminent domain and authorizes it to condemn property necessary to the operation of State institutions under its jurisdiction. (S. 110, Ch. 46, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

Washington - Sale of Resources on County Lands. Permits counties to sell timber, mineral, or other resources on lands which they own, separate from the land, and provides for reservation of mineral rights upon conveyance of the land. (H. 22, Ch. 19, Laws 1943, approved February 23, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Sale of Indian Lands. Amends law to permit the sale of lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations to the tribes located on such reservations or to the United States, for the benefit and use of such tribes, upon prices, terms, and conditions agreeable to the commissioners of public lands and without being subject to the restrictions and procedure otherwise provided by law for the sale of public lands. (Ch. 106, Laws 1943, approved May 5, 1943.)

Wyoming - Carey Act Lands. Amend provisions relating to settlement of lands granted to the State by the United States under the Carey Act. Chapter 54 requires that application for entry shall be made within 30 days from the time the applicant shall have contracted with owners of the water right attached and appurtenant to the land for the purchase of a proportionate interest in the water right, and makes it the duty of the owners of water rights to notify the commissioner of public lands whenever they have contracted with applicants for the purchase of proportionate interests therein. Chapter 55 provides that when an entryman fails to make final proof of reclamation, settlement, and occupation within 3 years from the date of the issuance of the certificate of location, the board may after 60 days' notice is given to the entryman by registered letter to his last-known address, cancel the certificate of location and declare the land covered thereby open to entry. (S.F. 23, Ch. 54, and S.F. 22, Ch. 55, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 17, 1943.)

- Preference in Granting Leases. Amends provisions relating to preference in granting leases on State lands, making them applicable specifically to grazing lands, and providing for preference to owners, etc., of adjoining lands. Subjects to cancellation any assignment or sub-lease of State lands that is not approved by the board of land commissioners, but prohibits arbitrary or unreasonable withholding of such approval, and requires that action on each application shall be such as to inure to the greatest benefit of the State. If lands are sub-leased for a cash consideration in excess of the established rental rate, one-half of the excess rental shall be paid to the State. When any State lands are condemned and acquired by the United States for war purposes and later reconveyed to the State, preference in leasing shall be given to the lessee holding the lands at the time they were taken by the United States. The act does not apply to leasing of State mineral lands. (S.F. 40, Ch. 60, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

Mineral and Oil Development

Arkansas - Oil and Gas Leases. Authorizes execution of leases by the Commissioner of Revenues on lands owned by the State or any interest therein, for the production of oil, gas, casinghead gas, and other hydrocarbons, with particular reference to their incorporation in drilling units. (No. 285, approved March 23, 1943.)

Kansas - Lease of State Lands. Authorizes the State Board of Regents to lease State lands under its control for the production of oil, gas, or other minerals. (S. 56, Ch. 268, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

Minnesota - Mining Units. Provides that lands, or minerals and mineral rights, which become the absolute property of the State under the tax laws, whether or not held in trust for the taxing district, may be grouped into mining units, that permits to prospect for iron ore thereon shall be awarded, and mining leases thereon issued as provided in connection with other mineral leases and rights. Regulates appropriation and distribution of the rents and royalties from such leases. (H.F. 1090, Ch. 287, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Nebraska - Oil and Gas Leases. Ch. 163 authorizes the governing board of all lands of the State (except the Board of Educational Lands and Funds), and the governing board of all governmental units of the State to lease lands under their control for oil and gas exploration and development. Ch. 164 enacts similar provisions for lease of school and public lands belonging to the State by the Board of Educational Lands and Funds, with a stipulation that where lands are under lease for grazing, agricultural, or similar purposes, the rights of lessees shall be protected. (L. 414, Ch. 163, approved May 24, 1943; L. 415, Ch. 164, approved May 27, 1943. Laws 1943.)

New Mexico - Oil and Gas Leases. Authorizes the Commissioner of Public Lands to approve agreements for the development or operation of oil and gas leases on State lands. (S. 123, Ch. 88, Laws 1943, approved April 14, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Oil and Gas Leases. Revises and consolidates provisions relating to oil and gas leases of county, township, and school district lands. Repeals a provision for a referendum on a proposal to grant a lease. (H. 338, Title 64, Ch. 8, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 1, 1943.)

Texas - Mineral Prospect Permits. Amends the law relating to mineral prospect permits by requiring that an application to prospect for metallic ores and precious stones on State lands shall be accompanied by a rental payment of 10 cents per acre. (H. 489, Ch. 301, Laws 1943, approved May 10, 1943.)

RURAL FACILITIES

Education

Georgia - Schools for Adult Illiterates. Authorizes county boards of education in their discretion to establish and conduct schools for instructing adult illiterates in those counties where neither the county commissioners nor the ordinaries make provision for their instruction. Such board may cooperate with any State or Federal agency or authority in promoting adult education and in reducing adult illiteracy within their respective counties. (No. 187, p. 355-356, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Idaho - Apportionment of State and County School Funds. (See Public Finance.)

Illinois - School Lunch Program. "Authorizes school boards and welfare centers to enter into agreements with the Food Distribution Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture to sponsor community lunch programs. Every school board which sponsors such lunch program shall be reimbursed by the state for the excess cost of lunches furnished pursuant to such programs in certain designated amounts. Makes it the duty of the school boards to keep accurate accounts of all moneys expended for the operation of such lunch programs and amounts for which they are reimbursed therefor by the federal government. Claims on behalf of districts are to be filed with the superintendent of public instruction once a month. Appropriates \$1,500,000 to the auditor of public accounts for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act." (S. 609, p. 1276-1277, Laws 1943, approved July 27, 1943.)

Kansas - High School Districts. Provides for disorganization of rural high school districts which have been organized for 5 years or more and in which no schoolhouse has been constructed, and for refunding of moneys collected as taxes and not expended for the purposes for which levied. (H. 109, Ch. 263, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Kentucky - School Lunch Program. Appropriates \$7,500 for administration of Federal funds available through the Food Distribution Administration for providing a lunch program in the public schools for the period from February 1, 1944 to June 30, 1944. (Ch. 106, Acts 1944, approved February 16, 1944.)

Louisiana - Educational Program. (See Public Finance.)

- Vocational Agricultural School. Authorizes the Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to establish in the vicinity of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, a school of vocational agriculture of less than college grade for education of white people of the State. (H. 189, No. 268, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Minnesota - Nutrition Program in Rural Schools. Repeals a previous law and authorizes the county welfare board of any county with a population of 150,000 or more and an area of more than 5,000 square miles to set aside \$15,000 per year from relief funds to be used to assist rural schools in carrying on a nutrition program and to provide hot lunches for needy school children in any independent, common, or unorganized school district which does not contain an incorporated city or village of more than 800 population. The act provides for distribution of the funds through a committee, of which the county superintendent is to act as administrative officer. (H.F. 933, Ch. 515, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

Mississippi - Disposal of School Property. Provides means by which any consolidated school district, special consolidated school district, rural separate school district, or other county common school district may dispose of property not used for school purposes. (H. 591, Ch. 201, Laws 1944, approved March 24, 1944.)

Missouri - State Aid for Rural School Buildings. Amends a previous law by providing that a common school district shall constitute an enlarged district and be eligible for building aid in the amount of \$1,000 for each rural school building abandoned, if the formation of the district results in the abandonment of two or more school buildings and if the plan for its formation had the written approval of the State Superintendent of Schools and the county superintendent or superintendents of the county or counties in which the territory of the new district is located. (H. 56, p. 888-889, Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

Nevada - Rural School Aid. Creates a fund for aid to rural schools from the following sources: (1) a 5-mill tax on all taxable property in the State, (2) any appropriation by the legislature, (3) all donations, legacies, gifts, and bequests which may be made to the fund and all moneys obtained or contributed from other sources, and (4) any money received from any Federal agencies specifically for assistance to rural schools. Rural school is defined, eligibility conditions enumerated, and method of determining payments set forth. (A. 165, Ch. 159, Stats. 1943, approved March 24, 1943.)

New Jersey - Victory Garden Program. (See Services to Agriculture.)

New York - Central High School Districts. Repeals an act governing the organization of central high school districts. (Ch. 325, Laws 1944, approved March 29, 1944.)

- State Aid to Rural Schools. Amends provisions for State aid to central rural school districts by deleting the word "rural." Specifies that certain additional State quotas shall not exceed \$30,000 for any one school district included in any central school district organized after the date on which this act takes effect. (Ch. 702, Laws 1943, approved April 23, 1943.)

North Dakota - State School Equalization Fund. (See Public Finance.)

Washington - Rural County Libraries. Amends the law relating to rural county library districts to authorize the board of trustees of such districts to contract indebtedness for the establishment, etc., of libraries and issue coupon warrants for sale. Limits the total indebtedness of the district to an amount not to exceed that which could be raised by a 2-mill levy on the then existing valuation of property in the district. (H. 337, Ch. 251, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Federal Funds for Education. Vests power in district school boards to apply for, receive, and expend any Federal funds made available "for agricultural, vocational, or military training or for enlargement of educational facilities including teaching staff due to activities of the Federal Government in connection with the present emergency; provided that the acceptance of such money shall not be

conditioned upon or result in the expenditure of funds by such districts." (Ch. 528, Laws 1943, approved July 14, 1943.)

- School Districts. Deletes the requirement that union high school districts are to be established only in territory "outside of cities having an area of not less than thirty-six square miles." (Ch. 347, Laws 1943, approved June 19, 1943.)

Wyoming - School Equalization Fund. (See Public Finance.)

Highways

Illinois - Rural Post Roads. Amends an act relating to the construction and maintenance of rural post roads, etc. Substitutes the Federal Works Administrator or other designated authority of the United States Government for the United States Secretary of Agriculture as the Federal officer or agency with whom the State Department of Public Works and Buildings shall deal in matters arising under said act. (H. 565, p. 1211-1213, Laws 1943, approved July 23, 1943.)

Indiana - Private Use of County Road Labor and Equipment. Provides an arrangement whereby a resident taxpayer of the county may obtain the use of county road equipment and labor for ditching, grading, or hauling stone on his premises. The services are to be rendered at not less than designated rates or not less than private contract prices in the community where the work is done. (H. 184, Ch. 96, Acts 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Iowa - Farm-to-Market Road Funds. (See Public Finance.)

- Secondary Road Funds. (See Public Finance.)

Kentucky - Rural Highways Division. Amends law to create a Division of Rural Highways in the Department of Highways. (Ch. 18, Acts 1944, approved March 20, 1944.)

Louisiana - Funds for Drainage and Gravel Roads. (See Public Finance.)

Nebraska - County Road System. Amends the law relating to highways so as to provide that the total mileage in a county road system shall not exceed 40 percent (formerly 25 percent) of the total mileage of public highways in the county. (L. 387, Ch. 102, Laws 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

North Carolina - Highway Bond Act of 1943. (See Public Finance.)

Texas - Farm-To-Market Roads. Authorizes the State Highway Commission to designate any county road as a farm-to-market road for the purpose of construction and maintenance only. The county through which such road passes shall waive any rights it may have for participation by the State in any indebtedness incurred in the construction of such road.

The county may enter into a contract with the State for construction and maintenance. (S. 348, Ch. 244, Laws 1943, approved May 6, 1943.)

Rural Housing

California - Agricultural Housing. Memorializes Congress, the Federal Public Housing Authority, and the State departments in California to continue their efforts to have the units of temporary and demountable war housing made available for agricultural housing in the post-war period. (A.J.R. 11, Ch. 37, 4th Ex., filed June 15, 1944.)

Georgia - Rural Housing Projects. Amends various provisions of the housing authority law and adds new sections thereto. Provides for the creation of regional housing authorities and defines the area of operation. Authorizes rural housing projects "for farmers of low income," consolidated housing authorities, and sets forth powers and duties of each. Provides for cooperation of authorities and confers upon the State director of housing the powers, duties, and obligations formerly exercised, etc., by the State Housing Authority Board. (no. 54, p. 146-161, Laws 1943, approved February 12, 1943.)

North Carolina - Housing Authorities Law. Amends an act relating to the creation of housing authorities to engage in slum clearance and projects to provide dwellings for persons of low income including farmers of low income. Defines the extent of jurisdiction of certain rural housing authorities. (H. 116, Ch. 636, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 8, 1943.)

Tennessee - Housing for Farmers. Amends and revises housing authority law to authorize the creation and establishment of county and regional, as well as consolidated, housing authorities, and include housing for farmers of low income. (S. 193, Ch. 22, Acts 1943, approved February 2, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Florida - County Fire Control Units. Amends law governing the establishment and maintenance of county fire control units. Revises the method for calculating the taxes for payment of expenses of such units and requires the owners of a majority of the acreage in the county to petition the board of county commissioners before an election can be held on the establishment and maintenance of fire control units. (H.B. 681, Ch. 21997, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Georgia - Scholarships for Prospective Rural Physicians. Establishes a scholarship to the University of Georgia School of Medicine for each senatorial district in the State to encourage physicians to practice medicine in small towns and rural communities. The scholarship shall be in the amount of \$1,000 and shall be granted to students who agree to live and practice medicine for 4 years after graduation and internship in some county designated by the board of regents. Failure to live up to the agreement works a forfeiture of the license

to practice medicine unless with consent of the regents the \$1,000 with interest is repaid to the regents within 1 month after graduation or after ceasing to live or to practice in the county. This provision is suspended as to graduates serving in the armed forces of the United States except that they shall be obligated to comply with the agreement at the earliest possible date after demobilization. (No. 417, p. 631-633, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Idaho - Fire Protection Districts. Revises law providing for the creation of county fire protection districts. Requires an election to determine whether such district shall be organized and provides definite regulations as to the organization. (S. 111, Ch. 161, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Oregon - Rural Fire Protection Districts. Amends law relating to the organization and powers of rural fire protection districts so as to authorize such districts to establish and maintain road-lighting facilities, to contract therefor and to levy taxes for such purpose. (S. 209, Ch. 365, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Pest Control

Arizona - Grasshopper Control. Provides for an appropriation of \$40,000 for the control of grasshoppers in the agricultural and grazing areas of the State, contingent upon Federal matching of funds. (C. 27, H.B. 61, approved March 9, 1943.)

California - Beet Leaf Hoppers. Appropriates \$30,000 to the State Department of Agriculture for the destruction of beet leaf hoppers. (Ch. 1104, Laws 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

Louisiana - Pink Bollworm. Appropriates \$80,000 to the Department of Agriculture to reimburse farmers and gin owners because of nonplanting of cotton to eradicate the pink bollworm, to purchase the necessary cottonseed-sterilizing units, and to make such available to the gin owners to sterilize cottonseed as is required within a pink bollworm regulated area. (H. 861, No. 138, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

Massachusetts - Rodent Control. Authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to take the necessary measures to destroy rodents, not protected by law, which are considered detrimental to food supplies, growing crops, livestock, manufactured goods, and the public health. He is permitted to enter into cooperative arrangements with the United States or its agencies. (Ch. 495, Acts 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Montana - Control of Predatory Animals. Appropriates \$15,000 per annum to aid in the continuation of the cooperative work now being carried on by the Montana Livestock Commission and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the control of predatory animals. (H. 106,

p. 520-521, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Nevada - Animal Pest Control. Authorizes the State Board of Stock Commissioners to enter into agreements to cooperate with the Federal Government for the control of animal pests injurious to livestock, agricultural crops, or public health. Thirty thousand dollars are appropriated for the biennium ending June 30, 1945, to carry out the act. (A. 43, Ch. 138, Stats. 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Insect Control. Authorizes the State Quarantine Officer to carry out measures for the control of insects injurious to agriculture and directs him to cooperate with State agencies in Nevada, in other States, and with the Federal Government. (A. 51, Ch. 108, Stats. 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

Oregon - Predatory Animal Control. Appropriates \$42,500 to be used by the State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Biological Survey for the control and destruction of predatory animals. (H. 395, Ch. 327, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

- Rodent Control. Appropriates \$8,000 to be used for the purpose of eradicating injurious and disease-carrying rodents. The fund is to be expended by the State Board of Higher Education in cooperation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the various county courts of the State. (H. 405, Ch. 344, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

Rhode Island - Suppression of the European Corn Borer. Repeals the law providing for the "suppression of the European corn borer." (Ch. 1462, Laws 1944, approved April 20, 1944.)

South Dakota - County Predatory Animal Control Board. Provides for the establishment of a county predatory animal control board in each of the South Dakota counties west of the Missouri River. These boards are to have general supervision over the control, eradication, and extermination of certain predatory animals, and are empowered to levy a special tax of 3 cents per head on all sheep assessed in the county for the current tax year. (Ch. 42, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

- Insecticides and Fungicides. Regulates the sale and distribution of insecticides and fungicides. The terms "adulteration" and "misbranding" are defined. (Ch. 8, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Virginia - Dutch Elm Disease. Trees affected with dutch elm disease are declared a public nuisance. The landowner is under a duty to destroy them or treat them for eradication of the disease as directed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The latter is empowered to enter lands, to inspect, and to mark trees found to be diseased, and to notify the owner to destroy such trees or to give him instructions as to eradication of the disease. The commissioner shall fix the time,

not less than 10 days after service of his orders, in which they are to be obeyed. An owner desiring to appeal shall notify the commissioner in 10 days after receipt of notice to destroy, and the commissioner shall notify the court. If the two inspectors selected by the court to act with the commissioner and State Entomologist reject the finding of the existence of disease, the matter is dismissed; but if the commissioner is confirmed the court sets the time for a hearing, at the end of which the court enters its decree. The commissioner and entomologist are authorized to destroy, at the owner's expense, diseased trees which the latter refuses to destroy in disobedience of the commissioner's order. Such expenses may be collected in court by the usual suit for debt. (Ch. 335, Acts 1944, approved March 30, 1944.)

Washington - Deer and Elk Damage. Provides for means to prevent deer and elk damage to cultivated agricultural and horticultural crops. (S. 296, Ch. 237, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

- Insect Pests and Plant Diseases. Authorizes the Director of Agriculture and the Supervisor of Horticulture to apply necessary quarantine and eradication methods to prevent and control insect pests and plant diseases. (H. 49, Ch. 13, Laws 1943, approved February 15, 1943.)

- Interim Committee on Game. Creates a legislative interim committee to make a study of the entire game damage situation and find an adequate mode of relief for the damage being done within certain agricultural and horticultural areas by large concentrations of wild game. (S. 300, Ch. 165, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

- Predatory Animal Control. Authorizes cooperation with the fish and wild life service of the United States Department of the Interior in control of predatory animals, and defines the powers and duties of the State Department of Agriculture in relation thereto. (H. 183, Ch. 257, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Wyoming - Predatory Animal Districts. Creates county predatory animal districts, and provides for the election of supervisory district boards. Authorizes an annual assessment of a "special tax of six mills on the dollar on all sheep assessments in their respective districts." (H. 60, Ch. 36, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Research in Agricultural Products

Alabama - Piedmont Area Experiment Branch. Authorizes the establishment of an agricultural experiment branch station in the Piedmont Area or Piedmont Plateau. Appropriates \$60,000 for the establishment, and \$14,900 annually for the operation of the station. (H. 127, No. 42, Acts 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

- Upper Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Provides for the establishment of a subagricultural experiment station in the Upper Coastal Plains Area for research in agricultural and economic problems

for the purpose of developing a more permanent, profitable, and diversified agriculture. (H. 611, No. 344, Acts 1943, approved June 30, 1943.)

Indiana - Research and Educational Work. Appropriates \$10,000 annually to be used by and under the supervision of Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station for research, demonstration, and educational work in plant growing, diversification, disease control, and processing of canning crops. An advisory commission to the Purdue station director is created, composed of the presidents of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Indiana Cannery Association, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. (H. 185, Ch. 72, Acts 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

Minnesota - Institute of Research. Creates the Minnesota Institute of Research to assist in the discovery, development, etc., of methods for the utilization and development of the products and natural resources of the State through scientific research. The institute shall be organized and operated under the control and supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. The act also creates a Minnesota Institute of Research Fund and authorizes the board of regents to receive and credit to that fund appropriations, gifts, donations, etc. (H.F. 47, Ch. 503, Laws 1943, approved April 20, 1943.)

Nebraska - Crop and Soil Testing Program. Provides for promotion and furtherance of agricultural interests in the different areas of the State by establishment of experimental testing centers for carrying out a crops- and soil-testing program. The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, through the Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station, shall have control and supervision of the centers. The object of the testing stations shall be to study and demonstrate, both without and under irrigation, cropping systems, fertilization practices, methods of water distribution, the production of new crops, crop variety tests, and other matters deemed best to develop the agricultural interests of the State. The board of regents may enter into agreements with the owners of farms for the leasing of such centers. The sum of \$25,000 for the biennium ending June 30, 1945, is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the act. (L. 284, Ch. 5, Laws 1943, approved May 1, 1943.)

North Dakota - Research Foundation. Establishes the North Dakota Research Foundation to develop the natural resources of the State, both agricultural and mineral, and appropriates \$50,000 for the work of the Foundation for the biennium July 1, 1943-June 30, 1945. (S. 154, Ch. 197, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Oregon - Flax Fiber Research. Appropriates \$10,000 to be used for conducting investigations and experimentation in the development of commercial grades for flax fiber. (H. 291, Ch. 335, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

Tennessee - Agricultural Experiment Stations. Agricultural Experiment Stations are established in Cumberland County (Ch. 3), and Robertson County (Ch. 148), both to be under the supervision of the

University of Tennessee. (S. 105, Ch. 3, Acts 1943, approved January 21, 1943; S. 792, Ch. 105, Acts 1943, approved February 11, 1943.)

Seeds, Feeds, and Fertilizers

Arkansas - Commercial Feeds. Rewrites the law regulating the manufacture, sale, etc., of commercial feeding stuffs. The commissioner of revenues is made the administrative officer. The term "concentrated commercial feeding stuffs" is expanded to include dehydrated foods for dogs and cats. The requirement that the percentage of carbohydrates must be shown in the statement on the label of each package is deleted. (No. 164, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Sale of Seeds. Authorizes the Plant Board to make rules and regulations for the purpose of preventing fraud and misrepresentation governing the transportation, distribution, or sale of sorghum seed, hybrid corn seed, and other seeds intended for planting purposes. (No. 44, Acts 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

California - Fertilizers. Adds definition of auxiliary plant chemicals to the definitions of fertilizing materials. (Ch. 100, Stats. 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

- Seed Potatoes. Provides that potatoes sold for seed purposes must conform to legal potato standards unless certified according to law as seed potatoes. The act further provides that potatoes which fail to conform to the standards only "by reason of serious damage due to greening or green ends" may be sold as seed potatoes provided they are labeled as required by law. (Ch. 623, Stats. 1943, approved May 19, 1943.)

- Seeds. Rewrites and revises the seed law to make it conform to the Federal seed act and "to make uniform the laws of the states adopting it." The act applies to vegetables as well as to agricultural seeds. Primary and secondary noxious weeds are redefined. The director is authorized to cooperate with the United States. The act also provides for the issuance of stop orders and for the seizure and disposal of seeds which do not comply with the provisions of the law. (Ch. 412, Stats. 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Delaware - Sale of Seeds. Rewrites and revises the law regulating the sale of seeds. The redrafted act applies to all agricultural and vegetable seeds and follows closely the model act proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture. (Ch. 66, Laws 1943, approved April 2, 1943.)

Florida - "Seed Law." Rewrites the seed act approved by the 1941 legislature. The provisions are substantially the same in both acts except that the new act increases the inspection stamp fee from 25 to 50 cents on packaged seeds and in addition to the annual registration fee imposes a 15-cent inspection fee on each \$100 of seeds purchased over \$1,000 worth per year. (Committee Sub. for H.B. 252, Ch. 21942, Laws 1942, approved June 3, 1943.)

Georgia - Fertilizer Tags. Amends the law regulating the sale of fertilizers to require that all fertilizer tags issued must have consecutive numerical serial numbers and also to require all fertilizer companies "to file with the commissioner of agriculture a statement under oath of all fertilizer sold and all tags bought." (No. 453, p. 294-296, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Idaho - Importation of Seed Potatoes. Repeals an act restricting importation of seed potatoes from other States. (S. 4, Ch. 5, Sess. Laws 1943, approved January 25, 1943.)

- Seed Testing Fees. Amends previous law by increasing the fees of the State experiment station for testing purity of seeds for commercial seed handlers. Permits other "citizens" to submit "not to exceed three samples for germination or purity tests, without charge, during any one calendar year." (H. 148, Ch. 110, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Kansas - Agricultural Seed. Amends the law regulating the sale and distribution of agricultural seeds. Definitions are given for the various terms used in the act. Prohibits offering for sale certain agricultural seeds. (H. 307, Ch. 2, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

- Hybrid Seed Corn. Amends and repeals previous laws relating to hybrid seed corn. Redefines it as "the seed of the first generation of a cross of corn produced by controlling the pollination and by combining two or more unrelated inbred lines of corn or their combinations, or by combining an inbred line or a combination thereof with an open pollinated variety." Special requirements for registration are deleted. Rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act are to be promulgated and adopted by the State Board of Agriculture. The sale of hybrid seed corn "under a designation which includes 'K', 'Kans,' or 'Kansas' unless the inbred line or variety has been developed or released by the State of Kansas or its agencies" is prohibited. (H. 171, Ch. 3, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Minnesota - Hybrid Seed Corn. Amends the hybrid seed corn law. Authorizes the establishment of corn-growing zones (formerly called sections) in the State by the director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota. Prohibits the sale of any variety of hybrid seed corn to be sold for which the number of days required for maturity has not been determined by the director of the agricultural experiment station by not less than one year's test, except when the proper State authorities are satisfied with the correctness of the rating placed thereon by the originator or owner. (S.F. 760, Ch. 313, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

- Sale of Seeds. Amends the law regulating the sale of seeds. Some changes of interest are: permits the Commissioner of Agriculture to fix weed seed content allowance for individual cases, and requires that the label on these seeds must contain a statement that the weed seeds contained therein are in excess of the legal limit

by special permit; prohibits the sale or feeding of screenings which have not been devitalized, except when they can be devitalized by the purchaser; makes it unlawful to plant as well as sell agricultural seeds which contain weed seed in excess of the legal limits per pound; sets up the tolerances provided by the Federal seed act. (S.F. 1188, Ch. 576, Laws 1943, approved April 22, 1943.)

- Seed Inspection. Amends the law regulating the inspection, etc., of agricultural seeds. Amplifies the definition of agricultural seeds. Deletes the provisions requiring the use of different colored tags for the various kinds of seeds other than cereals. Directs that fees collected from sale of tags, etc., shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of administering this act, the Pure Seed Act and the Hybrid Seed Corn Act. (H.F. 664, Ch. 352, Laws 1943, approved April 9, 1943.)

- Seed Potatoes. Amends the law regulating seed potato inspection and certification to permit the grower to withdraw his application for inspection before July 1 of the year in which the application is made and to have his fee refunded. The act further provides that if the certified seed act is violated a second time, the violator loses the privilege of handling certified seed potatoes during the season in which the second offense was committed. (H.F. 752, Ch. 205, Laws 1943, approved March 27, 1943.)

Mississippi - Sale of Seeds. Amends the law regulating the sale of agricultural seeds by requiring that the agricultural commissioner be notified of any shipments into the State for resale. Sets forth in greater detail the items of information that must be included on the labels attached to containers of seeds, and prohibits the sale of seeds containing certain obnoxious weeds or an excess of other weeds. Requires trucks and other carriers of seeds to have a bill of lading showing certain required information as to their cargo of seeds. Prohibits the sale for use or for processing for human or animal consumption of seeds treated with poisons. Contains many of the provisions of the model act proposed by the United States Department of Agriculture. (H. 278, Ch. 245, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

Montana - Registration of Commercial Feeds. Provides for the registration of commercial feeds. Requires that the labels indicate minimum percentage of crude protein, fat, and fiber, and that the name of each ingredient used in the manufacture of feed be given. Prohibits the sale of fraudulent or adulterated feed. (H. 234, Ch. 228, Laws 1943, approved March 12, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Seed Law. Adopts the model seed law of the United States Department of Agriculture with slight variations. (Ch. 54, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

New Jersey - Horse Manure. No water or other manure or other foreign substance shall be added to unmanufactured horse manure furnished, sold, or delivered in this State. The Department of Weights and Measures in carrying out its duty to enforce this act is authorized

to enter any storehouse, stable, railroad car, etc., where unmanufactured horse manure is kept. (Ch. 43, Laws 1944, filed March 28, 1944.)

New York - Hay and Straw. Amends the law requiring the marking of hay and straw by presser, and the use of correct scales, by making it inapplicable to hay or straw pressed or baled in the field by pick-up baler. (Ch. 147, Laws 1944, approved March 13, 1944.)

North Carolina - Fertilizer Law. Amends Fertilizer Law of 1933 to provide that guarantee of percentage of water insoluble nitrogen is not required in nitrogen-potash top dressers; strikes out requirement that not less than 35 grades of mixed fertilizer be adopted by the Board of Agriculture with agreement of the Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, but leaves maximum grades at 50. (H. 505, Ch. 652, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 8, 1943.)

North Dakota - Soy Beans and Flaxseed. Provides that the Industrial Commission shall install at the State Mill and Elevator equipment for the processing of soy beans and flaxseed and equipment designed for the conducting of research leading to the manufacture and sale of soy beans and flaxseed. Appropriates the sum of \$50,000 for these purposes. (S. 169, Ch. 56, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Revision of Seed Law. Completely rewrites and revises the law regulating the sale of agricultural and vegetable seeds. (H. 239, Title 2, Ch. 19, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Tennessee - Commercial Feed Stuffs. Amends the law relating to the sale of commercial feeding stuffs to permit packages of less than 5 pounds to be sold provided "the weight is conspicuously declared in at least twenty point type," and also make its provisions applicable to feeds for all domestic animals (formerly limited to livestock). (S. 224, Ch. 14, Acts 1943, approved January 27, 1943.)

- Sale of Seeds. Amends the act regulating the sale of seeds to redefine the term agricultural seeds so as to include cereals and fiber plants. Establishes inspection fees for cereal seeds, cotton, and tobacco seeds. (S. 76, Ch. 43, Acts 1943, approved February 6, 1943.)

Virginia - Agricultural Seeds. Amends the law regulating the sale of agricultural seeds. Requires the name and approximate number of each kind of noxious weeds contained in each pound (formerly ounce) to be shown on the labels of all seed sold. Defines hybrid-seed corn and regulates its sale. Requires a statement, giving the pedigree of the hybrid and the name of the breeder who developed each inbred line in the cross, to be filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration before the hybrid seed corn can be placed on sale in Virginia. (Ch. 144, Acts 1944, approved March 6, 1944.)

Washington - Vegetable Seed Control Areas. Provides for prevention of cross pollination of vegetable seed plants by creating seed-control areas. Upon petition of not less than 25 vegetable seed growers

producing a seed crop of the same family, and not less than 3 seed contractors within a county, and after notice and public hearing, the Director of Agriculture may order any area within such county to be a seed control area. Thereafter no vegetable seed grower or other person shall be allowed to plant, cultivate or harvest or contract for any vegetable seed within the area except upon permit being granted by the county horticulturist of the county where such seeds are harvested. The permit shall be granted where, in the judgment of the county horticulturist, such would not result in cross pollination, and it shall be the duty of the grower to produce such evidence as is necessary for a determination of the matter to the office of the county horticulturist. (S. 222, Ch. 248, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Wyoming - Sale of Seed. Amends the law regulating the sale, etc., of seeds. Requires their official labeling, establishes standards of purity, requires registration of dealers, and provides for analysis of seeds. (H. 76, Ch. 70, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 23, 1943.)

Weed Control

Louisiana - Eradication of Water Grass. Authorizes the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College to conduct experiments "to find a way to eradicate and destroy aternanthera Thiloxeroides, commonly called alligator or water grass, that is infecting and found injurious to farm lands." Makes an appropriation of \$10,000 for the fiscal years 1944-46 for this purpose. (H. 54, No. 22, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

Nebraska - Noxious Weed Eradication. Amends the law providing for the control and eradication of noxious weeds so as to authorize townships to put weed-control plans into effect, and to empower counties, cities, etc., to levy taxes for the purpose of eradicating noxious weeds. (L. 418, Ch. 7, Laws 1943, approved May 27, 1943.)

South Dakota - Control of Noxious Weeds. Provides for the control and eradication of primary noxious weeds. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make rules and to enter into cooperative agreements with Federal agencies for weed control. Empowers the county commissioners, when petitioned by the freeholders owning 80 percent of the land of a certain district or area, to organize a local weed-control district. Authorizes a county tax levy of one-tenth of a mill on all taxable property in the county to be used for the purchase of machinery and materials, conditioned upon petition by 50 percent of the landowners in the county. The owner of the lands is required to pay for the cost of weed eradication on his own lands and the cost on public lands is to be paid out of designated funds. (Ch. 312, Laws 1943, approved February 26, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Florida - Anti-Hog Cholera Serum. Amends the law relating to the distribution of anti-hog cholera serum to limit free distribution

to bona fide farmers and to provide for the distribution at cost to commercial garbage feeders, etc. All moneys received from sales are to be deposited in a "Serum Fund," to be used as a revolving fund for the further purchase and distribution of the serum. Repeals all acts in conflict, including acts passed in 1943. (S. 225, Ch. 21741, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Georgia - Agricultural and Industrial Development Board. Creates the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board to consist of 21 members. The duties of the board shall be: (1) to advise the departments and agencies which are engaged in the promotion of agricultural and industrial development and to coordinate their activities; (2) to advertise the agricultural, industrial, historic, recreational and natural resources, facilities and assets of the State and to encourage the counties, cities, and towns in the development and promotion of such resources; (3) to develop long-term policies in relation to such subjects. Authorizes the board to: (1) employ a director and such other technical, clerical assistance as may be necessary within the limits of any funds available; (2) accept grants from the Federal Government or other political units and gifts from individuals; (3) engage the services of independent agencies and persons for research work. The board members shall receive no compensation for their services but may receive compensation for reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Advisory councils may be created and established throughout the State by the board, the number and composition of such councils to be discretionary with the board. (No. 374, p. 113-117, Laws 1943, March 19, 1943.)

New Jersey - Victory Garden Program. Directs the State Agricultural Experiment Station to organize the educational phases of the victory garden program, to distribute printed information, and provide assistance through demonstrations to assure most effective use of materials. It is to promote the conservation of food by home and community programs of canning, freezing, and brining; and to enlist the cooperation of the State departments of health and education, the O.C.D. and local defense councils, and other Federal, State, and local agencies in promoting a more effective conduct of the war effort. It is granted \$20,000 until June 30, 1943, and a like sum for the fiscal year beginning after that date. (Ch. 137, Laws 1943, approved April 8, 1943.)

New Mexico - Bang's Disease Testing Laboratory. Amends the law relating to the State Dairy Industry Indemnity Fund by authorizing expenditures from this fund for the purchase of material, equipment, etc., incidental to the operation of a Bang's disease testing laboratory, total amount not to exceed \$300. (State and County Affairs Comm. Sub. for S. 117, Ch. 118, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

Oregon - Agricultural Statistics. Appropriates \$12,000 for the purpose of collecting and analyzing agricultural statistics of the State. The moneys are to be expended by the State Board of Higher Education through its agricultural extension service, cooperating with

the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. (H. 403, Ch. 342, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

- Bang's Disease Control. Amends the law relating to indemnity in connection with Bang's disease control. (H. 198, Ch. 136, Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Utah - Poultry. Provides for the control and eradication of pullorum disease of poultry. Prohibits the importation of chickens for breeding purposes from flocks not under the control of the national poultry improvement plan. Provides for the registration and licensing of salesmen and sales agencies of chicks, poults, or hatching eggs. Requires that hatcheries selling chicks, etc., within the State shall file certified copies of blood-test reports with the State Board of Agriculture. (S. 208, Ch. 7, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

Washington - Advertising. Initiates "a study of the problems concerning the advertising of this state and of the natural resources, products and enterprises thereof . . .," including consideration of "extension to other fields of advertising activity." (H.J.R. 20, p. 942-943, Laws 1943, passed by House, March 3, 1943; passed by Senate, March 5, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Farm Safety. Provides for the development of a comprehensive State-wide program on farm safety in cooperation with farm organizations, cooperative associations, 4-H Clubs, departments of vocational agriculture, Federal agricultural agencies, and other groups interested in the reduction of farm accidents and the promotion of farm safety. (Ch. 538, Laws 1943, passed over veto July 14, 1943.)

TAXATION

Assessment and Collection

California - Constitutional Amendment. A constitutional amendment is submitted by Res. ch. 20 to the effect that all property, not otherwise exempt, shall be taxed in proportion to its value. Excepts mortgages as property for tax purposes and exempts growing crops, publicly owned property, and property devoted freely to public use. Lands lying outside a county or municipality which acquires them and which were taxable when acquired are taxable to such localities, but improvements erected thereon by such localities remain exempt. Such lands are taxable by the assessor of the locality in which they are situated. (S. Const. Amend. 2, Ch. 20, Laws 1944, filed February 1, 1944.)

- "Improvements" in Property Taxation. Amends the law relating to property taxation by omitting the item "alfalfa, after the first year's planting," from the list designated as "improvements" in property taxation. (Ch. 347, Laws 1943, approved May 7, 1943.)

-- Taxes on Unsecured Property. Makes numerous amendments in procedure relating to the assessment and collection of taxes on unsecured property. Defines "unsecured property" as property the taxes on which are not a lien on real property sufficient, in the opinion of the assessor, to secure payment of the taxes. (Ch. 689, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

Colorado - Assessment of Livestock. Clarifies the law relating to the assessment of livestock and the distribution of the assessment between counties. Supplies a form of agreement to be signed under oath by the owner of livestock or his agent, countersigned by the assessor, showing the total number and value of stock to be grazed or herded by him, and the time in proportion to the full year such stock may be grazed or herded in each of the counties so affected. (H. 518, Ch. 161, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

-- Valuation of Livestock for Assessment. Amends a previous law by applying the rules for assessment of livestock, formerly applicable to those imported into the State, to those taken from one county to another for fattening, all to be valued within the county where fed. (H. 519, Ch. 164, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 13, 1943.)

Florida - Tax Law Amended. Amends and effects numerous changes in the law concerning taxation of property. The State Comptroller is directed to prescribe uniform standards of values for assessing the various classes of property and to furnish manuals to the assessors and other county officials affected, illustrating how the laws and standards of values thereunder should be applied to property. Requires approval of budgets of taxing authorities by State Budget Commission or State Board of Education, as the case may be. Prohibits subdivision of lands or recording of plats until all taxes are paid. Prescribes the conditions under which title to lands shall vest in the county for delinquent taxes. Provides for in rem proceedings to quiet and confirm title in the county, for joint action of county and municipalities in fixing prices for sale of lands, title to which becomes vested in the county, and for distribution of proceeds in satisfaction of all liens of county and municipality. Prescribes method by which lands, title to which becomes vested in the county, may be dedicated to public use. (S. 547, Ch. 22079, Laws 1943, approved June 14, 1943.)

Idaho - Assessment of Transmission Lines. (See Cooperatives.)

Indiana - County Boards of Review. Amends the law as to county boards of review by increasing the salaries of the freeholders who are members, and omitting provision for compensation for the auditor and treasurer who also serve as members. Requires the assessor to preserve for 2 years copies of notices of increased valuation and omits reference to service by the sheriff on failure of the assessors. Substitutes a just, uniform, and equal valuation for valuation on a true cash basis. Provides for a 40 percent extension of the sessions in years of real estate assessment; and permits the tax board to

approve extensions on petition of a county board and to require sessions following completion of real estate assessment. (H. 96, Ch. 103, Acts 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

- "Just Valuation." Amends property tax law by providing for the use of a "just valuation" instead of only a "true cash value" as the basis for valuing property, real or personal, for assessment. In arriving at a "just valuation," the assessor may consider the cost price, book value (formerly market or selling price), and the depreciation of property to be assessed. (H. 72, Ch. 111, Acts 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Public Improvement Assessments. Provides that where public improvement assessments are payable in installments, action to foreclose the lien may be brought within 15 years from the date of approval of the record creating lien. Thereafter, on request of the record owners of the realty, the record officer shall certify across the record that the lien is released by lapse of time. (H. 30, Ch. 8, Acts 1943, approved February 5, 1943.)

Kansas - Correction of Assessments. Amends tax assessment procedures by providing that correction of assessments may be made at any time prior to payment of tax in cases where the constitutional exemption of \$200 to a family has not been allowed; in cases of assessments against exempt property; assessments made twice in a year; assessment of nonexistent improvements; assessment of improvements against the wrong property. (S. 270, Ch. 291, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Maryland - Continuous Assessment in Counties. The State Tax Commission, after consultation with local assessment authorities, shall establish five districts or five classes of property in each county and in Baltimore City, and shall require that property in one district or class be reassessed each year in rotation. The commission may order a reassessment of all property or all in one class if it has not been reassessed in 5 years or existing assessments are out of line with those on comparable properties. On or before January 1, 1944, counties are to appoint the number of assessors needed to execute this continuing method of assessment, but if one supervisor can do the work alone, no assessors are appointed. Counties may create appeal tax courts which, if established, supplant the county commissioners as an appeal agency and as an agency to classify and reassess property. Decisions of these courts are appealable to the State Tax Commission. Effects other amendments as to salaries of supervisors of assessments, and assessors. Describes the selection of assessors and their duties. (S. 215, Ch. 717, Laws 1943, approved May 6, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Liens for Betterment Assessments. Amends the law relating to liens against real property pending betterment assessments by declaring that such lien shall continue for 6 months after final determination of bankruptcy proceedings against the owner, subject to "any lawful action under any paramount authority conferred by the bankruptcy laws of the United States." Modifies the lien otherwise

as to termination, interest on deferred payments, etc. (Ch. 252, Acts 1943, approved May 7, 1943.)

- Tax Bills. Amends the law relating to the form of tax bills. Whereas previously the form was left to the discretion of the tax commissioner, this act specifies that they shall show assessed valuation of each parcel of land and of each building, with total assessed valuation, tax rate and an indication of legal penalties, interest and fees incurred on delinquency. These requirements shall not become effective until the end of the present war. (Ch. 564, Acts 1943, approved June 12, 1943.)

Minnesota - Correction of Assessment. When it is discovered that any real property is undervalued by reason of failure to take into consideration the existence of buildings or improvements thereon, or is erroneously classified as a homestead, the county auditor shall correct the undervaluation or classification on the assessment and tax books, and the amount of such tax which the property should have paid shall be added to the tax on such property for the current year. (H.F. 264, Ch. 632, Laws 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

New Jersey - Tax Liens. Amends law to provide that taxes on lands shall be a lien on the land on which they are assessed on and after the first day of January of the year for which the taxes are assessed, and all interest, penalties, and cost of collection which thereafter fall due or accrue shall be added to and become a part of such lien. (Ch. 247, Laws 1944, approved April 24, 1944.)

New Mexico - Taxation of Livestock. Restores with modifications an old method for taxing livestock, 6 months old or more (formerly 1 year or more) brought into the State after January of any year. Such livestock is taxable where held as well as found. The formula for determining the value thereof (formerly, actual value) is altered by use of the value fixed by the Tax Commission for cattle of the class into which the imported cattle fall. The owner is to file a schedule of his livestock with the Tax Commission as well as with the county assessor. The commission shall furnish the county assessor with any information received by it concerning imported cattle and the assessor shall act thereon. (Sen. Comm. Sub. for S. 84, Ch. 84, Laws 1943, approved April 14, 1943.)

North Dakota - Taxation of Rural Electric Cooperatives. (See Cooperatives.)

- True and Full Value Assessment. Provides that an assessment of property which is in excess of the full and true value in money shall be subject to correction and abatement and refund. Repeals a former provision that such an assessment was null and void. (H. 199, Ch. 265, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Gross Receipts Tax on Rural Electric Cooperatives. (See Cooperatives.)

Oregon - Taxation of Severable Interest. Amends provisions relating to real and personal properties subject to assessment for taxation,

making severable interests such as standing timber, minerals, coal, oil, and gas, which are owned separately from the rights and interests owned in the surface ground of such real property, assessable as real or personal property in accordance with the existing law in the name of the owner thereof. In the case of any building, structure, improvement, machinery, equipment, or fixture owned separately from the land or real property whereon it stands, such building, structure, improvement, machinery, equipment, or fixture shall be assessed and taxed in the name of the owner thereof. (H. 316, Ch. 304, Laws 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

Utah - Tax on Range Cattle. Amends law relating to the tubercular and Bang's disease control fund by deleting the provisions for an annual tax levy of 1-1/2 mills on range cattle. (S. 50, Ch. 5, Laws 1943, passed March 2, 1943.)

Virginia - General Reassessment of Real Estate. Amends law to authorize a general reassessment of real estate in 1946 and quadrennially thereafter (formerly, in 1940 and thereafter quadrennially) in counties having a population of over 1,000 per square mile. Directs that no such reassessment shall be made oftener than quadrennially or less frequently than once each 10 years in counties adjoining a county with a population of over 1,000 per square mile. (Ch. 89, Acts 1944, approved February 29, 1944.)

- Reassessment. Amends law to provide that in any county in which a general reassessment has not been made for 4 years, any real estate owner who believes that the assessed value of his property exceeds market value may apply to the county circuit court for relief. If the county board believes that any real estate is assessed below the market value, it shall direct the commonwealth attorney to apply to the same court for a correction of the assessment. (Ch. 401, Acts 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

Washington - Tax Liability of Buyer and Seller. Where no express agreement as to payment of taxes has been made on the transfer of real property a "grantor or vendor shall be liable for the same proportion of such taxes as the part of the calendar year prior to the day of the sale or the contract to sell bears to the whole of such calendar year, and the grantee or purchaser shall be liable for the remainder of such taxes and subsequent taxes." (S. 19, Ch. 34, Laws 1943, approved March 1, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Assessment Omission. Amends the law relating to property omitted from assessment to require entry "once additionally for each previous year of such omission" on taxes omitted in any of the 5 preceding years, rather than any of the 3 preceding years as specified in the previously existing law. (Ch. 118, Laws 1943, approved May 10, 1943.)

- Tax Collection. Amends laws relating to the collection of taxes with respect to requirements for duplicate receipts. Changes rate of interest due on delinquent taxes. Provides that real estate taxes when levied shall be a lien on the property against which they are

assessed, superior to all other liens effective May 1 in the year when levied, except for special assessments otherwise provided for. (Ch. 277, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Exemptions and Indulgences for Veterans

California - Veterans' Property Tax Exemption. Proposes to amend the State constitution (Art. XIII sec. 1 1/4) in order to extend the veterans' property tax exemptions to the coast guard or revenue cutter services and to persons who served "in time of peace, in a campaign or expedition for service in which a medal has been issued by the Congress of United States." Persons now in the service are permitted to receive these tax exemptions as well as the persons who have already served. (Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1, Ch. 71, Stats. 1943.)

Connecticut - Exemption to Military Personnel. Grants a tax exemption to persons in the armed forces on \$1,000 worth of property. Provides for proof of service, refunds on taxes paid, etc. (Secs. 259g-268g, Gen. Stats., 1943 Supp., Effective May 10, 1943.)

Idaho - Exemption for Veterans. Applies the \$1,000 property tax exemption to "service-connected disabled veterans of the second world war." (S. 77, Ch. 131, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

Illinois - Delinquent Taxes - Military Personnel. Amends section 224 of the 1939 revenue act. Provides that "no taxes levied on real or personal property belonging to a member of the armed forces of the United States and which are due and payable in 1943 or 1944 shall be deemed delinquent at any time and no interest shall be charged on any such taxes as a penalty." (H. 554, p. 1074-1075, Laws 1943, approved July 22, 1943.)

Iowa - Exemption for Servicemen's Wives. For purposes of claiming homestead tax exemption "where equitable or legal title of the homestead is in the spouse of the person who is a member of or is inducted into the armed services of the United States, the spouse shall be considered as occupying or living on the homestead during such service." (S.F. 204, Ch. 208, Laws 1943, approved April 10, 1943.)

Kentucky - Property Tax Exemption. Amends law to change the method of applying the \$250 exemption of household and personal property held by the head of a family. The exemption is now applied first to property subject to both State and local taxes; and if the taxpayer's personalty subject to both State and local taxes is less than \$250, the remainder of the exemption is applied to personalty subject only to the State tax. (Ch. 170, Acts 1944, approved March 20, 1944.)

Massachusetts - Exemptions for Military Personnel. Real estate to the value of \$5,000 "of a resident of the commonwealth serving in the armed forces of the United States during the existing state of war . . . or of the spouse of such resident, or of both if the real estate is owned by them as joint tenants, as tenants in common or tenants by the entirety, and the interest in such real estate which either or both may

own in real estate owned by them or either of them with others" is exempt from taxation during and for 6 months after service . . . to the extent that the assessors shall find that the payment of the tax . . . would constitute a hardship . . . provided that such real estate shall be occupied in whole or in part as a home by such resident" Application for exemption must be made before February 1 of each year for which exemption is claimed and before February 1, 1944, for past due taxes. (Ch. 412, Acts 1943, approved June 3, 1943.)

Minnesota - Suspension of Real Estate Tax for Military Personnel. Provides for the suspension, during the period of emergency and a necessary time thereafter, of the enforcement of taxes on real estate owned by persons in the military service of the United States and their dependents. Real estate coming within the provisions of this act shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner as other real estate. Proceedings for the enforcement of delinquent taxes shall be stayed for the period of military service and during that period no interest or penalty for failure to pay taxes on real estate when due shall be charged or shall accrue. Any person in military service or his dependent shall have 5 years to pay taxes which accrued on his real estate if he pays not less than one-fifth thereof in each of the 5 calendar years following the end of such military service. (H.F. 1047, Ch. 641, Laws 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

Nevada - Exemption to Active Service Personnel. Amends the law relating to property tax exemption by extending to persons in active service in the armed forces the exemption allowed to veterans. (S. 7, Ch. 6, Stats. 1943, approved February 10, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Homestead Tax Exemption for Military Personnel. The requirement of actual residence on property to qualify for homestead tax exemption is modified to except those "in the armed service of the United States in time of war . . ." and their families. (S. 125, Title 68, Ch. 2a, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 12, 1943.)

Texas - Abatement of Interest and Penalties. No penalties or interest are to be charged against taxes accruing against members of the armed forces or the auxiliary forces during the war. A period of 6 months following the war is allowed for payment of taxes accruing during the war. (S. 130, Ch. 140, Laws 1943, approved April 15, 1943.)

Virginia - Abatement of Penalty for Members of Armed Services. Permits a member of the armed services to obtain an abatement of penalty and interest on poll, income, or property taxes assessed on or after January 1, 1944 and paid within 1 year after termination of service but after the taxes were legally due. (Ch. 48, Acts 1944, approved February 22, 1944.)

Homestead Tax Exemption

Georgia - Homestead Tax Exemption. An amending act to change the date for filing of application for homestead tax exemption from April 1 to May 1. (No. 189, p. 101-103, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

Amends a 1937 law by defining premises "occupied primarily as a dwelling." "The permanent place of residence of a person in the military, naval, marine or other armed forces" for the duration of the war, for purposes of homestead tax exemption are to be considered "actually occupied as the place of abode of such person" if his family resides there or is forced to live elsewhere because of his military service. (No. 463, p. 103-105, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Amends a 1937 law by adding a provision that where premises on which a homestead tax exemption is claimed are jointly owned, a proportionate share of the exemption may be claimed by the occupant. (No. 288, p. 110-111, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Idaho - Exemption for the Blind. Applies the \$1,000 property tax exemption to blind persons. (S. 56, Ch. 129, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

Louisiana - Replacement for Homestead Tax Exemption. Amends provisions relating to the "Property Tax Relief Fund" by authorizing reimbursement to the political subdivisions for taxes lost by reason of the homestead tax exemption. The State Treasurer shall transfer the required amounts out of the fund to the State Board of Education, State Public School Fund, and the General Fund. (H. 225, No. 64, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Severance Taxes

California - Possessory Interests and Mining Rights. Excludes leasehold estates for the production of gas, petroleum, and other hydrocarbon substances from beneath the surface of the earth and other rights relating thereto, from the classification of possessory interests and places them on the secured roll. Provides that in the event of delinquency in the payment of any installment of taxes on such leasehold estates or rights, they shall be subject to seizure and sale. (Ch. 1133, Laws 1943, approved June 8, 1943.)

Minnesota - Iron Ore Occupation Tax. Extends the iron ore occupation tax of 10½ percent to 1943 and 1944, and a tax of 9 percent to each year thereafter, on the valuation of all ores mined or produced. Modifies the amounts of credit to be given for mining or producing low-grade ore and provides for an optional credit at the election of the taxpayer at the time of filing the occupation tax return. Creates the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission. Authorizes it to make a study of high labor costs of mining in the State, the policy and plans for future development of low-grade ore, and to cooperate with and advise the Commissioner of Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation in the development of the natural resources of the State. (H.F. 1015, Ch. 590, Laws 1943, approved April 23, 1943.)

- Ore Royalty Tax. Amends the law relating to royalty taxes. Extends the tax of 10½ percent to the years 1943 and 1944, and 9 percent to each year thereafter, on royalties received for permission to explore, take out, and remove ore from land in the State. These rates

are applicable to all such royalties received subsequent to December 31, 1942. (H.F. 1014, Ch. 589, Laws 1943, approved April 23, 1943.)

New Jersey - Taxation of Growing Crops, Trees, Etc. Commercially planted and growing crops, trees, shrubs, and vines while in the ground shall not be taxed and assessments of real property shall be made without regard to enhancement of its value because of such crops in the ground. But such crops may be taxed after severance. [Note: Designed to prevent municipal taxation of growing crops, which had prevented local growers from competing with out-of-State farmers not so taxed.] (Ch. 63, Laws 1943, filed April 2, 1943.)

Texas - Severance Tax on Ores. Repeals the severance tax on marble, cinnabar, and ores since "Texas abounds in mineral wealth, mainly in low grade ores, much of which is essential to the prosecution of the war . . . ," the tax "has to date yielded only a small amount of revenue . . . ," and is "retarding the development of the natural resources of Texas" (S. 255, Ch. 200, Laws 1943, filed April 30, 1943.)

Taxation of United States Property

California - Exemption of United States Property. Amends the law relating to revenue and taxation by continuing to exempt property exempt under Federal law until an amendment to the State Constitution omits the exemption of United States property. The county auditor may accept lieu payments, for other than city taxes, on United States property that is tax-exempt. (A. 6, Ch. 5, Laws 1944, approved February 8, 1944.)

- In Lieu Payments by United States. Memorializes Congress to enact legislation for payments to counties in lieu of taxes on lands held by the United States. (S.J.R. 15, Res. Ch. 70, Laws 1943, filed April 7, 1943.)

Florida - Exemption of United States Property. Amends the law relating to property tax exemptions so as to authorize the taxation of such property of the United States as it will permit to be taxed. (S. 80, Ch. 21742, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Idaho - Exemption of United States Property. Proposes to limit the constitutional tax exemption to property of the United States to make taxable such as is permitted by the United States and to add villages and school districts to the bodies whose property is tax-exempt. (S.J.R. 4, p. 383, Sess. Laws 1943.)

Iowa - Taxation of Federal Property. Modifies the tax exemption on United States property to permit taxation of such as is taxable under Federal authority, but declares exemptions applicable to machinery and equipment affixed to real property or buildings. (H.F. 490, Ch. 210, Laws 1943, approved April 15, 1943.)

Montana - Payments in Lieu of Taxes by United States. Memorializes the Federal government in behalf of payments to the State in lieu of taxes on lands owned by the United States Government. (S.J.M. 14, p. 613-614, Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

New Jersey - Exemption of Lands Ceded to United States. Repeals exemption from State and local taxes of lands ceded to the United States. (Ch. 54, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

Texas - Taxation of United States and Power District Property. Excludes from the exemption granted Federal property "any real property subject to taxation under any federal statute." Requires electric power districts and authorities to make payments in lieu of taxes on all property held by them for "generating, transmitting and distributing electric energy" which was previously subject to taxation. (H. 520, Ch. 316, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Virginia - Taxation of Federal Property. Proposes an amendment to the State constitution (sec. 183) which would delete the provision exempting property of the United States from State and local taxation. (H.J.R. No. 32, Acts 1944, agreed to March 25, 1944.)

Tax Limitations

Indiana - State Property Tax for the Forestry Fund. Amends the law relating to the State property levy for the forestry fund by increasing the rate of tax from 2 to 3 mills. (H. 69, Ch. 64, Acts 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

Iowa - County Tax Levies. Abandons a flat 1-1/2 mill rate for county levies for ordinary revenue and establishes a 3-mill maximum for counties of less than \$16,000,000 valuation, 2-1/2 mills in counties assessed between \$16,000,000 and \$26,000,000, 2 mills for counties between \$26,000,000 and \$32,000,000 and 1-1/2 mills in counties of \$32,000,000 or more. Certain counties containing Federal ordnance plants are authorized to levy a 2-mill tax. (S.F. 168, Ch. 216, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

Louisiana - Taxation of Tung Tree Land. Provides that lands cultivated principally for growing tung trees and the production of tung nuts are constituted a separate class of property for taxation until July 1, 1956. Such lands, together with the trees, and all improvements thereon used in connection with cultivation, shall be listed and valued at 10 percent of the assessed valuation of cultivated agricultural lands in the same parish and vicinity, but in no case at less than \$1.00 an acre. The plants, mills, or refineries engaged in extracting, etc., tung oil are also separately classified for taxation purposes during the above period and shall be valued at 10 percent of the actual value. The valuation and listing herein provided for shall be binding for local assessment purposes upon all political subdivisions in which the property is located. (H. 465, No. 107, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Maine - State Tax. Assesses the State tax for 1943 and 1944 at $7\frac{1}{4}$ mills and 1 cent for each taxable poll. (Ch. 89, Laws 1943, effective April 9, 1943.)

Maryland - State Tax Rate. Sets the State tax rate for 1944 at 18-1/2 cents on \$100 assessed value and, for 1945, at 17 cents. (S. 128, Ch. 764, Laws 1943, approved April 30, 1943.)

Minnesota - Classification of Property. Amends the law relating to the classification of property for taxation by providing that live-stock, poultry, all horses, mules, and asses, used exclusively for agricultural purposes, all agricultural tools, implements, and machinery, used by the owner in any agricultural pursuit, shall be valued and assessed at 20 percent instead of at 10 percent of the full and true value. Eliminates the requirement that persons in the armed forces of the United States claiming homestead exemptions must file an affidavit with the assessor, and adds new provision authorizing the assessor to require proof by affidavit or otherwise of the facts upon which classification as a homestead may be determined. (S.F. 62, Ch. 172, Laws 1943, approved March 25, 1943.)

Missouri - Limitation on County Taxes. Limitation of taxes as to counties is fixed at 50 cents and 35 cents on the hundred-dollar valuation, the former in counties having less than 30 million dollars and the latter in counties having more than 30 million dollars. This eliminates the former limitation of 40 cents in counties having between 6 and 10 million dollars. It is provided that the county court shall order a rate of tax levy that will produce mathematically more than 10 percent in excess of the taxes levied for the previous year; the former law contained this provision in the negative. Former provisions authorizing an election to fix an additional rate, and provisions to the effect that limitations would not apply in certain instances where a county required funds to build or repair the courthouse, are not contained in the law as reenacted. (S. 47, p. 1008-1009, Laws 1943, approved July 19, 1943.)

North Dakota - County Tax Levies. Amends tax levy limitation of counties by increasing the maximum county levy limitation from 10 to 11 mills, and by authorizing emergency fund levies by counties, rather than by taxing districts, as formerly. (H. 184, Ch. 268, Laws 1943, approved March 19, 1943.)

Texas - Re-allocation of County Tax Levy. Proposes an amendment to Sec. 9, Art. VIII of the State constitution so as to provide that the Commissioners' Court in any county may re-allocate the county tax levies authorized in this section by changing the rates provided for any of the purposes authorized, but in no event must the total of such taxes exceed 80 cents on the one hundred dollars valuation for any one year. Requires that before such re-allocations and changes, the levies must be approved by a majority of the qualified property tax-paying voters at a general or special election. These re-allocations would remain in force for a period of 6 years unless changed at a general or special election called for that purpose. The amendment

also provides that if it is approved, it is not to be construed a limitation on powers delegated to counties, cities, or towns by any other section of the constitution. (H.J.R. 18, p. 1143-1146, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

Washington - Constitutional Limitation. Proposes an amendment to the Constitution limiting property taxes to 40 mills on the dollar on a 50 percent valuation, to be exceeded by taxing districts only after a three-fifths vote of not less than 40 percent of the voters of the district voting at the preceding general election (levies for payment of certain existing indebtedness excepted). (H.J.R. 1, p. 936-938, Laws 1943, passed by House, January 28, 1943; passed by Senate, March 8, 1943.)

Wyoming - Limitations on County Levies. Limitations on county tax levies are amended to exclude levies for hospitals, fairs, libraries, and noxious weed control from the computations and to permit sinking funds for roads and bridges in excess of half of the county revenue raised for current expenses of the year. (H. 49, Ch. 65, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

Tax Sales, Delinquency, and Redemption

Arizona - Reduction of Interest Rate. Amends a previous law by reducing the maximum rate of interest payable by the redeemer of tax-sold property from 15 to 10 percent. (C. 18, S.P. 27, approved March 2, 1943.)

California - Classification of Tax-Deed Property. Repeals the law providing for a Land Classification Commission. Transfers the Commission's functions to the Advisory Committee on Tax-Deeded Property. Provides that until classified as suitable for public use or as wasteland, all tax-deeded property is subject to sale, and, unless the right of redemption has been terminated, to redemption. (Ch. 754, Laws 1943, approved May 26, 1943.)

- Sale of Tax-Deeded Property. Amends the law relating to the sale of tax-deeded property by permitting any person "regardless of any prior or existing lien on, claim to or interest in" the property to purchase at tax sale. (Ch. 452, Laws 1943, approved May 15, 1943.)

- Sale of Tax-Deed Property Prohibited. Amends the law relating to the sale of tax-sold and tax-deeded property by prohibiting the sale of such property to the public in the years 1943 and 1944. Extends the right of redemption of property deeded to the State on or after October 6, 1942 to June 1, 1945. (Ch. 362, Laws 1943, approved May 8, 1943.)

- Reduction of Penalty. Amends the Revenue and Taxation Code by reducing the delinquent penalty on unpaid taxes due on November 1st and delinquent on December 5th at 5 p.m., from 8 percent to 6 percent. (Ch. 366, Laws 1943, approved May 12, 1943.)

Kansas - Foreclosure and Sale. Amends tax collection procedures in various details. Authorizes sales as a unit of tracts which "constitute a single unit for usual uses and will sell for a higher price if sold together." Repeals a law concerning compromise of delinquent special assessments, etc. (H. 200, Ch. 302, Laws 1943, approved March 23, 1943.)

Maryland - Tax Sales. Establishes a new procedure applicable to tax sales and repeals existing laws applicable to such sales and the alternative procedure to tax sales. (S. 89, Ch. 761, Laws 1943, approved May 6, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Tax Liens. Amends the law relating to liens for real estate taxes by continuing tax liens in cases where there is a legal impediment to foreclosure. (C. 478, Acts 1943, approved June 9, 1943.)

Minnesota - Acquisition of Tax-Delinquent Land. Whenever any lands have been bid in for the State for delinquent taxes at any tax-judgment sale and have not been sold or assigned, the county board of the county in which such lands are situated may, in its discretion, with the consent first obtained of the governing body of the city, village, or town in which such lands are situated, accept a conveyance from the owner to the State, provided title is clear. Upon conveyance such lands shall have the status of lands absolutely forfeited to the State for taxes and shall be subject to all applicable provisions of the law. If the title under such conveyance should be adjudged void or subject to encumbrance, all taxes, penalties and interest shall be reinstated, and taxes for years subsequent to conveyance shall be assessed and the lands shall be subject to forfeiture or other proceedings upon such taxes, as provided by law, as if no conveyance to the State had been made. (S.F. 931, Ch. 327, Laws 1943, approved April 6, 1943.)

- Reversion of Tax-Forfeited Land. Provides for reconveyance to the State of any tax-forfeited land which has been conveyed to a local unit for a specified use and which has not been put to such use, or where such use has been abandoned. (H.F. 650, Ch. 204, Laws 1943, approved March 27, 1943.)

- Tax-Forfeited Lands. Amends the law relating to land forfeited to the State for taxes by providing that in the sale on terms of lands forfeited to the State for taxes, payment of at least 10 percent of the purchase price of land and improvements is required at the time of purchase and the balance shall be paid in equal yearly or monthly installments over a period of not to exceed 10 years. In addition, the sale price of all such timber or timber products as may have been standing on the lands at the time of purchase shall be paid by the purchaser at the time of purchase. When sales are made on terms, the county board may, where parcels have insurable buildings thereon, compel the purchaser to carry fire and windstorm insurance in such an amount as to insure the balance of the purchase price. Failure to pay premiums on insurance when due shall be considered cause for cancellation of the certificate of sale. As directed by the county board, the County Auditor may lease tax-forfeited lands to individuals, corporations, or organized subdivisions of the State at such prices and under such terms

as the county board may prescribe. The County Auditor may also grant easements or permits over and across any unsold tax-forfeited lands. Authorizes the county board to appoint necessary assistants to the Land Commissioners and amplifies the duties of the Land Commissioner. Authorizes the Land Commissioner to delegate certain powers and duties to competent forestry field officers of the Conservation Department. (S.F. 1235, Ch. 627, Laws 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

Montana - Redemption of Property Sold for Taxes. Permits redemption of real property sold for taxes without payment of penalties or interest if redemption is made before July 1, 1943. (S. 183, Ch. 159, Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Interest on Delinquent Taxes. Amends the law relating to taxation by reducing the interest rate on delinquent taxes from 10 to 8 percent and on charges to redemptioners from 12 to 10 percent. (Ch. 55, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

New Jersey - Delinquent Tax Payments. Amends law to provide for a method of payment of delinquent taxes upon real property in installments. (Ch. 108, Laws 1944, approved April 13, 1944.)

North Dakota - Abatement of Taxes. Amends law relative to abatement of taxes by including personal property taxes within its provisions (formerly limited to real estate taxes). (H. 201, Ch. 249, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

- Sale of County Tax Deed Lands. Amends the terms of a private sale of county tax deed lands as distinguished from a sale made at the annual sale in November, by providing that, when farm lands are sold after the first of January, such sales will be made subject to any existing farm leases of said lands for the year in which such sales are made. Where the sale is to a person other than the former owner, his executor or administrator, or any member of his immediate family, the sale will be held in abeyance for 30 days after the giving of notice as required by the law. During this time the former owner, his executor or administrator, or any member of his immediate family, may make redemption by paying taxes due or the proposed sale price, whichever may be the lesser. Redemption after January 1st is made subject to any existing farm lease for the year in which redemption is made. In case of sale or redemption before April 1st, the land shall be assessed and taxed for the current year and the purchaser or redemptioner shall be entitled to the rental and landlord's share of crops for the year. In case of sale or redemption after March 31st, the land shall not be assessed and taxed for the current year and the county shall retain the rental and landlord's share of the crops for that year. (H. 127, Ch. 121, Laws 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Delinquent Taxes. Authorizes taxing units to abate penalties and interest on delinquent taxes of 1942 and prior years and provides for installment payments. (No. 150, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

Washington - Payment of Delinquent Taxes. Amends the law authorizing installment contracts for payment of delinquent real property taxes by extending it for 2 years. (H. 331, Ch. 223, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

West Virginia - Delinquent Taxes. Clarifies that part of the law dealing with the sale of land for taxes to assure its constitutionality. The lien of the State against property for taxes is preserved until the taxes are paid. (H. 380, Ch. 85, Acts 1943, passed March 13, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Covenants Running with Land. Amends law to include as covenants running with the land which are declared to survive after resale of tax-sold lands "covenants to contribute to the cost of maintaining private roads" but suspends such liability while a county is the owner. Also exempts the county from liability for expenditure of funds to keep tax-held property "in sanitary or slightly condition," or to abate nuisances. (Ch. 539, Laws 1943, passed over veto, July 14, 1943.)

... - Tax Deeds. Amends law to alter requirements relating to notice of application for tax deeds on land sold for nonpayment of taxes. "Owners" upon whom written notice of application for tax deeds must be served, include owners of easements, party wall rights, or mineral rights. Eliminates requirement of notice to occupants, mortgagees, or assignees of mortgages on the property. Alters methods of serving notice. (Ch. 250, Laws 1943, approved June 3, 1943.)

Wyoming - Redemption of Tax-Sold Property. Amends the law relating to the redemption of real estate sold for delinquent taxes by requiring 60 days' notification to former owner and to any mortgagee of property sold to the county for taxes prior to delivery of a county tax deed. (H. 123, Ch. 101, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

California - Study of Tax Structures. Memorializes Congress to enact legislation creating a Federal agency to study the tax structure with a view to ending inequitable tax burdens and assuring the stability of local governmental agencies. (A.J.R. 51, Ch. 137, Laws 1943, filed May 12, 1943.)

Florida - Taxing Districts. Abolished taxing units shall be deemed to be taxing districts and may provide for the annual levy of ad valorem taxes on the same property which would have been taxable for the payment of outstanding indebtedness had such taxing unit not been abolished or dissolved. If the territory of an abolished unit lies in more than one county, the territory in each county shall be deemed to be a taxing district in such county. (H. 764, Ch. 22001, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Georgia - Creation of Revenue Department. Amends the law relating to administration of taxing laws. Creates the Department of

Revenue, abolishing the Board of Tax Appeals. Decisions of the Revenue Commissioner are subject to court review only, but a taxpayer is privileged to resist payment "by affidavit of illegality," and if the original assessment is made by the Commissioner, an aggrieved taxpayer may call for arbitration. (No. 109, p. 204-208, Laws 1943, approved February 17, 1943.)

Idaho - State Tax Commission. Proposes to amend the Constitution by creating a tax commission in place of the Board of Equalization. (S.J.R. 3, p. 381-382, Sess. Laws 1943.)

Illinois - Tax Commission Abolished. Revises the tax law, transferring to the Department of Revenue former powers of the Tax Commission, which is abolished by this act. (S. 439, p. 1136-1170, Laws 1943, approved June 30, 1943.)

Indiana - Compensation for Lost Use of Crops. If the owners of real estate, subject to Federal eminent domain proceedings after March 1, 1941 and during 1942, lost the use of the property during the crop or pasture season, and did not receive compensation for the lost use of crops, they shall be absolved of 1942 taxes due in 1943, plus any liens. Those whose loss occurred after March 1, 1941, and who paid 1941 taxes due in 1942, may be reimbursed by filing a claim with the county commissioners in 90 days after the date of this act. (H. 199, Ch. 309, Acts 1943, approved March 11, 1943.)

Louisiana - Revision of Tax Laws. Establishes a commission to study the tax laws of the State. The Commission is to prepare a report to the legislature recommending amendments to the tax laws for the following purposes: (a) to simplify the meaning, verbiage, and administration of the tax laws of the State, (b) to improve the State tax laws so as to improve domestic business and encourage foreign business to locate in Louisiana, (c) to eliminate discriminatory taxes, (d) to facilitate cooperation between Federal, State, and local tax authorities in securing and exchanging tax information, and (e) in general to create an integrated tax system designed to provide adequate revenues and at the same time to distribute equitably the tax burden. (S. 260, No. 245, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Massachusetts - Investigation of Real Estate Taxation. Creates a temporary legislative commission to study "the laws and practices governing real estate taxation, the possibility of establishing further provisions of law for review of valuations, the abatement of taxes and appeal from refusals of assessors to abate, the advisability of a form of tax limitation upon real estate, and to recommend such changes in the laws and city and town practices as may be necessary or desirable to place real estate assessment in the cities and towns on an equitable basis," etc. (Res. C. 45, Acts 1943, approved June 9, 1943.)

Minnesota - Commissioner of Taxation. Amends previous law by transferring the powers and duties of the Tax Commission to the Commissioner of Taxation. Adds provision requiring the Commissioner to visit at least one-half the counties of the State annually and every county

of the State at least once in 2 years and inquire into the methods of assessment and taxation and ascertain whether the assessors faithfully discharge their duties, particularly as to their compliance with the laws requiring the assessment of all property not exempt from taxation. (H.F. 429, Ch. 199, Laws 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

New Jersey - State Department of Taxation and Finance. Amends law creating a State Department of Taxation and Finance and provides for its organization, powers, and duties. (Ch. 112, Laws 1944, approved April 13, 1944.)

Rhode Island - Legislative Commission to Study Tax Laws. Creates a legislative commission to examine existing tax laws and to recommend such changes therein as it deems advisable; provided the investigation shall not extend to the exemption of religious organizations. A report of its findings and recommendations is to be submitted to the next session of the legislature. (Res. No. 121, Laws 1944, approved April 28, 1944.)

Washington - Federal Study of Tax Structures. Recommends creation of a Federal agency "to study tax structures to the end that inequitable burdens be avoided and the financial stability of the various local government units assured." (H.J.M. 11, p. 932-933, Laws 1943, passed by House, March 4, 1943; passed by Senate, March 10, 1943.)

WATER USE AND CONTROL

Drainage

Florida - Drainage Districts. Authorizes the legislature to enact special or local legislation pertaining to drainage districts organized under Laws 1941, c. 298. Enactments for changing the governing authorities, the qualifications of and the method of voting for the members of the board of supervisors are specifically mentioned. (Ch. 21972, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

Illinois - Drainage and Levee Districts. Amends the law empowering drainage and levee districts to accept drainage works and levees constructed by the United States, to provide that any district organized prior to the effective date of this amendatory act, which has levees in need of repair because of floods occurring during the year 1943, may, until January 1, 1944, enter into contracts with the United States for their repair, upon approval of the court without giving notice of the hearing upon the petition. (H. 877, p. 620-621, Laws 1943, approved July 9, 1943.)

- Organization of Districts. Amends an act to provide for the construction, reparation and protection of drains, ditches, and levees across the lands of others for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes. Permits the owners of 25 percent or more of land lying within the limits of the territory proposed to be organized into a district to petition the county board of the county in which the greater part of

such land lies. If the county board deems the organization of such district advisable, it shall file a petition in the county court requesting its organization. (H. 492, p. 621-625, Laws 1943, approved July 24, 1943.)

Indiana - Disposition of Surplus Funds. Provides that if an assessment collected exceeds the amount required to pay for drainage work, or the principal and interest on bonds issued for the work, and such surplus is not distributed in 2 years after the drainage commissioner's report has been approved, the court, on motion of a person whose land was assessed, may order the surplus distributed to the treasurers of the counties comprising the assessment district, which distribution shall be in a ratio that the assessments made against lands in each of the counties bears to the total net assessments in the entire drainage district to pay for work performed. The county treasurers shall keep their shares in a special drainage fund for use in cleaning the specific drain. (S. 60, Ch. 50, Acts 1943, approved February 19, 1943.)

- Maintenance of Ditches. Provides that cleaning, repairing, etc., of certain open and certain tile ditches or drains are to be under the exclusive charge and supervision of the county surveyor of the county in which such ditches are located. He is required to have the ditches cleaned 2 years after construction or when one full year has elapsed since they were last cleaned out or repaired. (H. 288, Ch. 314, Acts 1943, filed March 13, 1943.)

- Maintenance of Levees. Transfers control, repair, and supervision of all levees in a county to the surveyor (formerly control of each levee was in a committee of three benefiting property owners resident in the county where the levee was located). Grants the surveyor full power over levees and a strip 10 feet wide on each side. If repairs are not over \$200, the surveyor need not advertise or let a contract therefor. If the levee is in two or more counties, the surveyor of the county with the major portion shall effect repairs, and each county shall bear its proportionate share of the expense. The total cost is to be paid from the general fund of the counties affected with an annual limit of expenditure of \$10,000 for each levee. (H. 472, Ch. 258, Acts 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

- Repeal of Drainage Statute. Repeals a statute providing for reconstruction of drains, and installation and control of dams and drains. (H. 238, Ch. 269, Acts 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

- Study of Drainage Laws. Provides for the creation of a 7-member commission to investigate the drainage laws in order to prepare a report together with legislative recommendations for submission in 1945. The commission is also to codify existing drainage law and recommend deletions and elimination of conflicts. (S. 222, Ch. 168, Acts 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Kentucky - Discontinuance of Improvements. Provides, upon petition to the county court, for the discontinuance of drainage improvements in counties containing not more than one drainage district. The

court after certain preliminary proceedings is authorized to enter an order discontinuing the improvement. Appeals may "be had from the order to the circuit court, as provided in the establishment of improvements." (Ch. 109, Acts 1944, approved March 20, 1944.)

- Maintenance Assessments. Amends law providing for maintenance assessments. Permits counties having 75 or more separate drainage districts to levy a maintenance assessment not exceeding 30 percent of the original assessment against the land, with certain specified limitations, if a petition signed by a majority of landowners in the drainage district is filed with and approved by the drainage commissioner. Previously no county assessment in any one year could exceed 10 percent of the original assessment against the land, and no more than one assessment could be made in any one year. (Ch. 41, Acts 1944, approved March 20, 1944.)

- Sale of Assessment Lien Claims. Amends the law relating to collection of drainage assessments, sale of property for delinquent assessments, etc. so as to provide also for the sale of assessment lien claims. Directs that they be advertised and offered for sale in the same manner as State and county tax claims are required to be sold. If no bids are received for these claims, the sheriff is required to purchase them for the board of drainage commissioners to which the assessments are due or owing. Provides that "the purchaser of any such lands pursuant to a proceeding in enforcement of said assessment lien claim shall take said property subject to the future assessment to be levied against said property for making the improvement, including all such assessments becoming delinquent after the sale of the assessment lien claim thus enforced." (Ch. 165, Acts 1944, approved March 23, 1944.)

Louisiana - Dissolution of Districts. Provides a method of dissolving drainage districts and subdrainage districts, the lands in which have been drained or reclaimed by the landholders or by the drainage district or subdrainage district by leveeing and pumping. (H. 86, No. 23, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

- Drainage and Reclamation. Authorizes the Department of Public Works to drain and reclaim lands with a view of controlling floods and causing settlement and cultivation of such lands. The department may act upon its own initiative and in exercising its powers may cooperate with the Federal Government and receive and expend Federal funds upon any terms prescribed by Congress or any agency of the Federal Government under authority of Congress, including any requirement of matching such grants, in whole or in part. The department may also cooperate with any drainage district or subdrainage district, any gravity drainage or gravity subdrainage district, or any levee board, or any political subdivision with reference to any drainage or reclamation project undertaken under the provisions of the act. (H. 205, No. 58, Acts 1944, approved July 7, 1944.)

- Drainage by Railroads. Requires railway companies operating a line or system of railroads in the State to drain roadbeds which obstruct or retard the natural drainage of any land, farm,

plantation, or any property under jurisdiction of a parish or municipal body. (H. 859, No. 298, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

- Funds for Drainage and Gravel Roads. (See Public Finance.)

- Maintenance Levy by Gravity Drainage Districts. Authorizes the governing authorities of gravity drainage districts to levy an acreage or forced contribution tax of not to exceed 35 cents per acre per year on land in the district for a period not to exceed 10 years, to be collected annually and used for the purpose of maintaining, improving, and keeping in repair the gravity drainage system within the limits prescribed by Art. XIV, sec. 14 of the State constitution. (H. 414, No. 101, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Minnesota - Assessments to Clean or Repair Drainage Ditches. Provides the method by which county boards, when it is necessary to clean or repair State, county, or judicial drainage ditches and there are not sufficient funds available, may levy assessments on the lands affected to pay the cost of the cleaning or repairs. (H.F. 376, Ch. 241, Laws 1943, approved April 1, 1943.)

- Maintenance of County Drainage Systems. Amends the law which provides for the annual inspection of county drainage systems. If repairs are found necessary, the board is authorized to have the work done. The act further provides that if the estimated cost of repairs is less than \$500, the county board may have the work done without advertising for bids. A fund to be used exclusively for repairs is created. (S.F. 1178, Ch. 626, Laws 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

Mississippi - Redemption of Land in Drainage District. Sets forth the procedure whereby the owner of land sold to the State for taxes, and situated in a drainage district which has a bonded debt and in which more than 50 percent of the land has been similarly forfeited, may redeem said land. The drainage commissioners, on his application, determine the reasonable cash value for the release of the land and the owner may pay in cash or in bonds or coupons thereof not barred by limitations, or by judgment against the district on defaulted bonds. If the holders of 75 percent of the indebtedness standing against the district approve, final confirmation is sought from the county chancery court, which issues its decree after hearing and notice to creditors of the district. These bondholders and other landowners have a right to appear and object. If the court approves, the landowner obtains a release on payment of the sum agreed upon. (S. 298, Ch. 303, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

- Release from Drainage Lien. Permits a landowner in drainage districts which have an outstanding bonded indebtedness to secure a release of his lands from the lien of the assessment of benefits for drainage purposes by paying the amount agreed upon by drainage commissioners and district bond owners. (S. 330, Ch. 302, Laws 1944, approved March 31, 1944.)

Missouri - Taxation for Drainage Districts. Prohibits the levy of additional taxes for the organization of drainage districts by circuit courts. (S. 138, p. 519, Laws 1943, approved August 4, 1943.)

Montana - Elimination of Land from Districts. Amends the law relating to the elimination of certain lands from drainage districts to permit the members of the board of drainage commissioners to be made defendants in actions for exclusion of lands and permits the summons to be served upon the president and the secretary of the Board of Drainage Commissioners. (S. 159, Ch. 196, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Nebraska - Foreclosure of Drainage Tax Liens. Repeals previous laws so as to provide that counties also have a lien on real estate within their limits for taxes due thereon to any drainage or irrigation district. Modifies the procedure for foreclosure of tax liens, whether by counties, or by a purchaser subsequent to the initial tax sale and after expiration of the redemption period. Sets forth a new procedure pertaining to foreclosure sales, the distribution of the proceeds of sale and confirmation thereof, and also the release of liens by localities whose claims have been satisfied. (L. 38, Ch. 176, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

New York - Petition to Drain. Amends the conservation law by requiring persons petitioning the water power and control commission for drainage of agricultural lands, including the disposal of water, to file certified check or undertaking in an amount and with sureties satisfactory to the commission and requires that applicants pay expenses of proceedings, including survey. (Ch. 714, Laws 1944, approved April 10, 1944.)

North Dakota - Drain Repair and District Dissolution. Amends the law relating to drainage by prohibiting the expenditure of more than \$100 in any year for repair or upkeep of an established drain unless the expenditure has been approved by the drainage district. The act also provides for the dissolution of drainage districts which have been in existence 20 years or more upon petition to the Board of County Commissioners signed by persons owning property which is liable for 60 percent or more of the cost of repair or improvement. (H. 165, Ch. 118, Laws 1943, approved March 12, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Drainage. Amends law to provide that "all drainage assessments shall bear interest at the same rate as such obligations of the district and in any event the rate of interest shall not exceed the rate of 6 percent per annum." Requires that financial reports of district operations and other pertinent data be published annually and that the county treasurer remit promptly to the drainage districts the drainage assessment taxes remitted by local town, city, or village treasurers. (Ch. 314, Laws 1943, approved June 15, 1943.)

Wyoming - Drainage and Irrigation Tax Liens. Provides for the enforcement of drainage and irrigation tax liens on lands, by foreclosure proceedings on tax-sale certificates of purchase and tax deeds, and for the disposition of the proceedings of the sale. (H. 96,

Ch. 72, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 23, 1943.)

Flood Control

California - Advancement of Funds to United States. Authorizes the Reclamation Board to make advances, from the Joint Navigation and Flood Control Project Fund, to the United States, for controlling flood waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Repayments of these advances made after January 1, 1943 are to be credited to the General Fund. (Ch. 507, Laws 1943, approved May 15, 1943.)

- Flood Control District. Creates the Ventura County flood control district. Divides the district into four zones. Makes the county board of supervisors and county officers and employees an ex-officio governing body. Empowers the district to draw up plans and specifications and to construct and operate flood-control works. Authorizes the district to levy a tax up to 20 cents. Permits the issuance of bonds (5 percent interest) if approved by a two-thirds vote at a special election called for the particular purpose of voting on the matter. (A. 41, Ch. 44, 4th Ex., approved June 20, 1944.)

Illinois - Study of Flood Control. Creates a commission to investigate and make an engineering study of the flood situation in Illinois to be used in conjunction with other States, and the Federal Government, in the development of plans for flood prevention. (S. 561, p. 70-71, Laws 1943, approved July 22, 1943.)

New York - Flood Control by Municipalities. Amends the law relating to flood control by authorizing the State superintendent of public works to agree to a municipality's having its contractor or forces and equipment perform flood-control work on terms advantageous to the State. (Ch. 431, Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

Irrigation and Storage

California - Reclamation Districts. Amends the law relating to reclamation districts by authorizing reclamation districts, within 60 days after election approving dissolution, to dispose of ditches, canals, and other reclamation works to any irrigation district within its boundaries for the use and benefits of the lands of the reclamation district. (Ch. 1038, Laws 1943, approved June 7, 1943.)

- Reclamation Promotion. Authorizes the Department of Public Works to join "associations of representatives of other States which have been established for not less than 10 years and which have for their purpose the promotion of reclamation and irrigation and cooperation between the several States and the Federal Government in matters relating to reclamation and irrigation." (Ch. 674, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

- Utility and Irrigation District Cooperation. Chapter 552 sets forth the procedure whereby an electrical utility which, with an irrigation district, is providing duplicate service in the same

geographical area, with resulting waste of manpower and materials, may petition the Railroad Commission for approval of its contract with the district for sale to the latter of an electrical distribution system and an order defining the area in which it may operate. Chapter 553 sets forth the same procedure, which is used by the irrigation district when it takes the initiative and is the petitioner. Its petition is filed with the district's Securities Commission. (Chs. 552, 553, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

- Water Storage District Act. Amends the law relating to Water Storage District Acts. Provides a method for modifying or abandoning a project which has not been completed for 10 years after the work is authorized. (Ch. 360, Laws 1943, approved May 8, 1943.)

Colorado - Mutual Water Conservation Districts. Provides for the dissolution of mutual water conservation districts (public irrigation districts) and for the discharge of their indebtedness and the assignment of their assets, property rights, and franchises. (H. 209, Ch. 128, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

- Water Conservancy Districts. Empowers certain water conservancy districts to acquire rights of way, and do all things necessary in connection with their acquisition. (S. 31, Ch. 193, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 5, 1943.)

Idaho - Conveyance of County Property. Authorizes counties to convey their real property to the United States for reclamation projects. (S. 114, Ch. 108, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

- Investment of Irrigation District Funds. Irrigation districts are authorized to invest funds in Federal or State bonds, in lieu of depositing in accordance with the public depository law. (S. 123, Ch. 153, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- Irrigation Corporations. Amends the Code by giving irrigation corporations power to provide for weed control and drainage of excess water. (S. 38, Ch. 150, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- State Reclamation Engineer. Amends the Code by creating an office of State Reclamation Engineer in place of the Commissioner of Reclamation. Vests in him the powers of the commissioner and in addition makes him the representative of the State in national and international matters affecting water rights; directs him to make surveys in relation to water development, etc. (H. 102, Ch. 58, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)

Montana - Dissolution of Districts. Amends the law relating to the dissolution of irrigation districts by providing that those districts which have incurred bonded indebtedness but have not constructed or purchased any irrigation plant or system, and when more than 10 years have expired since the date of organization, may be dissolved by an order of district court of the county in which the district is situated. The act also requires that the petition for dissolution must be signed by a

majority of the board of irrigation commissioners and by bondholders representing at least 80 percent of the outstanding bonds of the district. (H. 253, Ch. 144, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

- Fort Peck Project. Memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to transfer the Fort Peck Project to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance and make appropriations available to that bureau so as to permit the completion of plans in order that the full irrigation and power possibilities of the project may be utilized. (S.J.R. 2, p. 623-625, Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

- Organization of Districts by Owners of Water Rights. Amends the act which permits the organization of irrigation districts by owners of water rights, having a common source of supply and a single intake from this supply, to make it applicable when more than 15 (formerly 100) owners of land, with water rights appurtenant thereto, shall have diverted water by means of a single intake from the source of supply...." (H. 28, Ch. 134, Laws 1943, approved March 2, 1943.)

- Partitioning of Interests of a District. Empowers irrigation districts which have incurred a bonded indebtedness but have not constructed or purchased an irrigation plant or system, and when more than 10 years have expired since the date of creation of the district, to enter into agreements with the county commissioners "for the partitioning of the respective interests of the irrigation district and the county in lands to which the county has taken tax deed" The irrigation district commissioners are authorized to sell and dispose of the assets of the district in settlement of its liabilities. (H. 254, Ch. 207, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

- Payment of Irrigation or Drainage Assessment. Amends a previous law by authorizing the payment of semi-annual installments of irrigation or drainage district taxes and assessments at any time, provided the payment is not deemed a redemption of the property from a tax sale. (S. 127, Ch. 188, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Nebraska - Irrigation Districts - Sale of Property. Amends the law relating to the title of property owned by irrigation districts. Authorizes districts to sell property acquired by purchase at a tax-foreclosure sale, upon resolution adopted by the board of directors, but directs that the property shall not be sold for less than the amount bid for it by the district at the tax-foreclosure sale. (L. 171, Ch. 110, Laws 1943, approved April 7, 1943.)

Nevada - Water Distribution Fund. Amends the law relating to the water distribution revolving fund by increasing the fund from \$20,000 to \$30,000 and authorizing the use of some of the fund for the administration of the act providing for the conservation and distribution of underground waters. (A. 37, Ch. 23, Stats. 1943, approved March 1, 1943.)

New Mexico - Bonds of Irrigation Districts. Repeals the provisions which restricted irrigation districts, when borrowing money upon

the income, credit, and assets of the district, to the issuance of revenue bonds only (as distinguished from general obligation bonds). (S. 168, Ch. 63, Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

- Borrowing by Irrigation Districts. Amends the law authorizing irrigation districts to borrow money upon income, credit, and assets of these districts to provide that loans are not to exceed the sum of \$15 per acre (formerly \$5) and the period of the loan is not to exceed 20 years (formerly 10 years). The law also authorizes the district directors to execute in the name and on behalf of the district, notes, debentures, or any other form of obligation which they deem for the best interest of the district. (S. 169, Ch. 41, Laws 1943, approved April 12, 1943.)

- Directors of Conservancy Districts. Creates elective boards of directors for conservancy districts in lieu of appointive boards. Prescribes the method of election, and provides for the payment of the necessary expenditures. (H. 181, Ch. 126, Laws 1943, approved April 16, 1943.)

North Dakota - Fort Peck Project. Urges the United States Congress to enact legislation to transfer the entire Fort Peck irrigation and power development project to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for operation and maintenance, and that adequate appropriations be made to enable the completion of preliminary plans and estimates. (S.C.R. 1-A, p. 436-437, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Oregon - Inclusion of Land Within Irrigation Districts. Amends the law relating to inclusion of land within irrigation districts to permit parcels of land of less than an acre, whether city or town lots, or tracts of platted subdivisions, to be included; but provides that, when the land is located within the boundary of an incorporated city or town, the petition must be approved by the governing body before presentation to the irrigation board of directors. (S. 212, Ch. 453, Laws 1943, approved March 30, 1943.)

South Dakota - Water Conservancy Districts. Amends the law relating to water conservancy districts to provide the procedure for extending a water conservancy district by including additional territory. (Ch. 310, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Utah - Water Rights. Repeals the provision that water appropriated for irrigation purposes in projects controlled by the United States shall be appurtenant to the specified lands owned or occupied by the person claiming the right to use the water. (H. 68, Ch. 106, Laws 1943, passed March 11, 1943.)

Washington - Columbia River Basin. Amends the law relating to the Columbia Basin Project. Recreates the Columbia Basin Commission. Under the reorganization the commission is divided into two groups, the reclamation section and the resources section. It is the duty of the commission to study and promote the development and utilization of the agricultural, water, power, mineral, timber, recreational, and other natural resources of the Columbia River Basin, with special reference to those

parts embracing the Columbia Basin Irrigation project, Grand Coulee power project, and tributary areas. The duties of the reclamation section are advisory, investigatory, educational, and promotional with respect to development of the irrigation project and settlement and development of project lands. The resources section is to study and promote the development of hydroelectric resources of the Columbia River, and to further promote the discovery and use of all mineral, agricultural, and industrial resources of the Columbia River Basin. (H. 464, Ch. 283, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

- Irrigation Deeds on Foreclosures. Amends the law prescribing contents of irrigation deeds on foreclosure of assessments so as to include drainage or diking district assessments or diking improvement district assessments among the encumbrances to which the title passed by the deed is subject. (H. 168, Ch. 256, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

- Irrigation and Reclamation Districts. Relates to irrigation and reclamation districts contracting or intending to contract with the United States in respect to the Columbia Basin Project and other Federal reclamation projects in the State and to lands which are or may be included therein. The act states that "it is hereby declared to be the policy of the State of Washington, in connection with lands within the scope of this act that may be irrigated through works of federal reclamation projects to assist the United States in the reduction or prevention of speculation in such lands and in limiting the size of the holdings of such lands entitled to receive water from, through, or by means of the works of such projects, and otherwise to cooperate with the United States with respect to such projects." Under the act authority is given to the Secretary of Interior of the United States to segregate the lands in a district cooperating with the United States into farm units of sufficient acreage to support an average sized family at a suitable living level. No farm unit shall contain more than 160 acres or less than 10 acres, with certain specified exceptions. The act sets forth the conditions of agreements between districts and the United States and of recordable contracts required to be executed by each landholder in the district. (H. 319, Ch. 275, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

- Reclamation Revolving Fund. Amends the law relating to the reclamation revolving fund. Authorizes the Director of the Department of Conservation and Development of the State to use the fund to purchase coupon notes and coupon warrants of irrigation districts as well as their bonds. (H. 339, Ch. 279, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

Wyoming - Public Irrigation and Power Districts. Authorizes certain public irrigation and power districts to change to irrigation districts, and outlines the method of procedure for effecting the change. (H. 8, Ch. 14, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 1, 1943.)

Pollution

California - Consolidation of Sanitary Districts. Authorizes the consolidation of two or more contiguous sanitary districts without an election, upon orders issued by the joint district boards, provided a petition signed by 55 percent of the owners of the property in the district has been presented to the board and hearings have been held to determine whether the consolidation is for the best interests of the district affected. (Ch. 1015, Laws 1943, approved June 4, 1943.)

Colorado - Water and Sanitation Districts. Amends the law providing for the organization of water and sanitation districts. Provides for the election of five instead of three taxpaying electors for each district to serve as a board of directors. Provides also that no member of the board may be interested in any contract or transaction with the district except in his official capacity. Requires an audit of the district to be made annually by a registered or certified accountant, and orders that a financial statement of the district be published in a newspaper each year during the first week of January following the audit. (S. 165, Ch. 195, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 15, 1943.)

Nebraska - Sanitary Drainage Districts - Discontinuance. Amends the law relating to sanitary drainage districts by permitting the county board of commissioners or supervisors to submit the question of discontinuance to the electors of the district. Districts which do not contain a city of 50,000 population or more shall have 3 trustees, and districts which contain a city of 50,000 population or more shall have 5 trustees. (L. 195, Ch. 75, Laws 1943, approved May 28, 1943.)

Nebraska - Sanitary Drainage Districts - Tax Levy. Rewrites the law relating to sanitary drainage districts to permit them to levy special taxes during 1943 and 1944 for improving channels and constructing levees and flood gates to prevent floods. (L. 4, Ch. 73, Laws 1943, approved February 9, 1943.)

Texas - Anti-Pollution Bill. Rewrites the law prohibiting the pollution of streams and public bodies of surface waters of the State. The terms used are more clearly defined and the enforcement provisions of the law strengthened. (H. 439, Ch. 285, Laws 1943, approved May 8, 1943.)

Vermont - Control of Pollution. Authorizes the State Conservation Board to provide means for the control of the pollution of streams and empowers it to hold hearings and to issue and enforce orders for the removal of the sources of pollution. (No. 109, Acts 1943, approved March 26, 1943.)

Virginia - Study of Pollution. Directs the Virginia advisory legislative council to make a survey and study of the pollution problem in Virginia and to make whatever recommendations it deems proper to the Governor and general assembly for improving existing pollution conditions

and for proper safeguards to prevent pollution by new industries in the future. (H.J.R. No. 23, Acts 1944, Agreed to February 10, 1944.)

Washington - Pollution in Columbia River. Urges Federal legislation "affecting the interstate portion of the Columbia River and its tributaries . . . to control pollution from war industries, military establishments, housing projects and other sources of contamination, either bacterial or chemical, so that the public may enjoy the full use of these waters for domestic, industrial, and recreational purposes and that fish life therein be perpetuated. . . ." (S.J.M. 6, p. 929-930, Laws 1943, passed by Senate, February 27, 1943; passed by House, March 9, 1943.)

West Virginia - Public Service Commission. Amends the law relating to the public service system by extending its jurisdiction to sewer systems servicing 25 or more persons or firms other than owner thereof. (H. 321, Ch. 73, Acts 1943, passed March 13, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

Arizona - Boulder Canyon Project Compact. Ratifies the contract between the United States and the State of Arizona for storage and delivery of water from Lake Mead. Sets forth the conditions of the contract in detail. (H. 2, Ch. 4, Laws 1944, approved February 24, 1944.)

- Colorado River Compact. Ratifies unconditionally the Colorado River Compact executed by representatives of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. (S. 1, Ch. 5, Laws 1944, approved February 24, 1944.)

- Power Authority Act of 1944. Creates the Arizona Power Authority as a governmental corporation with the usual powers enjoyed by municipalities. Its duties comprise the receipt and distribution at wholesale to localities, private utilities, and cooperatives of electric power developed on the Colorado River and allocated to the State under Federal-State laws and agreements. It may contract with existing distributors for pooling and interconnection of facilities; and it may negotiate for construction by the United States of new facilities and repay the latter for the cost thereof out of revenues. It shall not acquire sources of power until it has purchasers therefor; and projects undertaken shall be economically sound enough to amortize their cost within a 40-year period. The Authority cannot obligate the State or its subdivisions as to debts assumed. Lists the factors to be considered by it in determining the rates for the sale of its power; and limits its contracts for such distribution to 20 years, with the contract rates subject to alteration after notice and hearing. Sets forth the procedure whereby it may let contracts on construction projects; and describes relations with localities dealing with it in matters of power distribution. Outlines the composition, powers, and procedures of the commission through which the Authority operates. Permits the Authority to retain unexpended appropriations for future use, and sets forth the content of its annual budget. The Authority is expected to be self-sustaining, and at the end of its 30th year it is to begin

repayment of legislative appropriations originally received. (H. 7, Ch. 32, Laws 1944, approved March 27, 1944.)

California - Central Valley Project. Memorializes Congress to enact suitable legislation to provide that the 160-acre limitation in the Federal Reclamation Law shall not apply to the Central Valley Project nor to the lands irrigated thereby. (S.J.R. 1, Ch. 24, 4th Ex., filed June 15, 1944.)

- Liability of Water Districts. Incorporates into the California Water Districts Act provisions relating to the liability of districts organized under the Act and of district officers, and provides for the insurance of these districts against such liabilities. (Ch. 492, Laws 1943, approved May 15, 1943.)

- Mexico Water Treaty. Memorializes the United States Senate not to ratify the pending treaty signed February 3, 1944 between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, whereby the United States would guarantee to Mexico annually a quantity of the water of the Colorado River, because this treaty would constitute a breach of the Boulder Canyon Project Act and the California Water Limitation Act. (S.J.R. 4, Ch. 10, 4th Ex., filed June 9, 1944.)

- Water Code. Establishes a water code by consolidating and revising the law relating to the use of water, acquisition and regulation of water rights, the control, utilization, and distribution of water, supervision of dams, rights in streams, wells, pumping plants and conduits, and public water districts. (Ch. 368 as amended, Laws 1943, approved May 13, 1943.)

Colorado - Water Rights. Rewrites the law which provided for the settling of the priority of rights to the use of water. All prior law inconsistent therewith is repealed. (S. 90, Ch. 190, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 19, 1943.)

- Water Rights Policy. States that the policy of Colorado is to maintain its "control over the rights to the use of the waters in this state", to protect its equitable apportionment of waters within the State, and to encourage the making of compacts with other States. Authorizes the Governor to direct the Colorado Water Conservation Board to carry out these policies. Orders copies of this resolution sent to the United States Congress. (H.J.R. 6, p. 668-669, Sess. Laws 1943.)

Idaho - Bear River Waters. Authorizes appointment of a commission to negotiate an agreement with Utah and Wyoming as to use of waters of the Bear River. (S. 100, Ch. 90, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

- Change in Point of Diversion of State Waters. Amends the Code by permitting change in point of diversion or transfer of benefit of water rights to other lands. If a corporation is involved the corporation must consent. Not applicable to lands irrigated under the Carey Act. (S. 41, Ch. 53, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)

- Projects for Appropriation of Public Waters. Apparently to meet war conditions, the Commissioner of Reclamation is authorized to extend the time for completion of projects for appropriation of public waters to not exceeding 4 years beyond termination date under the original permit. Hearings must be held in each case and the authority is effective only until March 1, 1947. (S. 93, Ch. 79, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 20, 1943.)

- Water Rights in Salmon Falls Creek. Authorizes negotiation of a compact with Nevada on water rights in Salmon Falls Creek. (H. 76, Ch. 44, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 15, 1943.)

Indiana. - Investigation of Water Resources. Authorizes the conservation department to conduct an investigation of the State's water resources and directs it to cooperate with the United States Geological Survey and related Federal agencies. Appropriates money for a 10-year period, but limits the annual expenditure on this task to a sum not in excess of that expended by the Federal agencies on measurement of water in this State. The funds allotted are also to reimburse these Federal agencies for the State's share of the cost of the investigation. Contributions by municipalities and private sources are accepted. (H. 117, Ch. 238, Acts 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

Kansas - Republican River Compact. Ratifies the Republican River compact. (S. 105, Ch. 335, Laws 1943, approved February 22, 1943.)

Montana - Yellowstone River Waters. Memorializes the United States Congress to request a further extension of time to negotiate and approve an interstate compact under an act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate or enter into a compact for the division of the waters of the Yellowstone River. (S.J.M. 18, p. 618-620, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Nebraska - Republican River Compact. Ratifies the Republican River compact between Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. (L. 86, Ch. 109, Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

Nevada - Artesian Wells. Amends the law which provides for the conservation and distribution of underground waters by requiring that applicants to drill artesian wells must obtain permits from the State engineer and that all appropriations of water under these permits must be in accordance with the provision of the general water law of the State relating to the appropriation of public waters. (A. 124, Ch. 106, Stats. 1943, approved March 16, 1943.)

- Colorado River Commission. Amends the act creating the Colorado River Commission by deleting the provision that "not more than 10 percent of the power allocated to or contracted by the State of Nevada shall ever be held directly or indirectly by any one person, firm, association, or corporation for resale." Permits revenues received from the sale of power to be used to pay the compensation and expenses of the Commission. (A. 176, Ch. 148, Stats. 1943, approved March 24, 1943.)

New Hampshire - Water Resources Board. Amends the law relating to the Water Resources Board. Makes some changes in the terms of office of the directors. The act further provides that the reservoirs shall be operated by "the corporation" (known as New Hampshire Water Resources Board) instead of by a committee appointed by the board. (Ch. 152, Laws 1943, approved May 4, 1943.)

New Jersey - Delaware River Basin. Provides for the interstate cooperation for the use, conservation, protection, and equitable diversion of the water resources in the Delaware River Basin between and among Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, for the purpose of meeting present and prospective needs for domestic and municipal water supply. Makes the State Water Policy Commission the State agency to administer and enforce compliance with the provisions of the act and the rules and regulations issued. The act becomes operative January 1 following the approval of the act by the three States concerned. (Ch. 121, Laws 1944, approved April 14, 1944.)

New Mexico - Appropriation of Underground Waters. Amends a previous law by directing the State Engineer, before issuing a water appropriation permit, to find out whether the proposed appropriation of underground water would impair existing water rights. Provides penalties for violations of the water appropriation act or of the rules and regulations issued by the State Engineer for the purpose of carrying out the act. (S. 63, Ch. 70, Laws 1943, approved April 14, 1943.)

- Compacts for Use of State Waters. Authorizes the governor to direct the Interstate Stream Commission to protect New Mexico's rights to the use of the waters within the State and to encourage the making of compacts with United States and other States for the purpose of securing the beneficial use of the waters of the State. (S.J.R. 9, p. 347-348, Laws 1943.)

New York - Control over State Waters. Use or diversion of waters over which the State has proprietary control is declared permanently subject to State control for purposes of rental, licensing, and control. (Ch. 46, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

- Delaware River Basin. Amends the conservation law by providing for interstate cooperation for use, conservation, protection, and equitable diversion of the water resources in the Delaware River Basin between Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey for the purpose of meeting present and prospective needs for domestic and municipal water supply. (Ch. 709, Laws 1943, approved April 23, 1943.)

North Dakota - Appropriation of Water by United States Officials. Repeals the law providing for the appropriation of water by certain United States officials. (H. 69, Ch. 229, Laws 1943, approved February 24, 1943.)

- Water Rights. States that it is the policy of North Dakota to protect its right to the beneficial use of water within the State as against threatened uses outside the State and to encourage the

making of compacts with other States for the beneficial uses of State water resources. (H.C.R.-J. p. 476-477, Laws 1943, filed February 22, 1943.)

Oregon - Control Over State Waters. Memorializes the United States Congress to confirm to Oregon "sovereign control over the waters of this state, except control over navigation." Declares it the determined policy of the State to maintain its jurisdiction and control over the rights to the use of waters in the State. (S.J.M. 7, p. 755, Laws 1943, filed March 5, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Delaware River Basin. Provides for interstate cooperation for the use, conservation, protection, and equitable diversion of the water resources in the Delaware River Basin between Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, for the purpose of meeting present and prospective needs for domestic and municipal water supply. A similar law has been adopted by New York (Laws 1943, c. 709). (No. 193, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

South Dakota - Belle Fourche River Compact. Ratifies the compact between South Dakota and Wyoming for the use of the waters of the Belle Fourche River. (Ch. 283, Laws 1943, approved March 4, 1943.)

Texas - Red River Dam Compact. (See Governmental Cooperation.)

- Water Control and Improvement Districts. Provides for the dissolution of water control and improvement districts which have not, within 10 years from the date of organization, commenced and completed the construction of plants and improvements in accordance with the plans adopted by such districts. The act further provides for an election to determine the question of dissolution and of the issuance of dissolution bonds to pay the costs, and of collecting taxes to pay the enforceable indebtedness of such districts. (H. 248, Ch. 328, Laws 1943, approved May 14, 1943.)

Utah - Water Policy. Memorializes the United States Congress respecting Utah's policy in regard to its waters. Declares its policy is to maintain its jurisdiction over its waters and to protect its rights to the beneficial use of water within the State as against threatened uses outside the State, and to encourage the making of State compacts. (S.C.M. 1, p. 183-184, Laws 1943, approved February 26, 1943.)

Washington - Consolidation of Water Districts. Authorizes the consolidation of two or more water districts within the same county and specifies the procedure therefor. (H. 298, Ch. 267, Laws 1943, approved March 22, 1943.)

- Stream Gaging Fund. Provides for the creation of a trust fund to be known as the "stream gaging fund" to be made up of money received for hydrographic information furnished by the Supervisor of Hydraulics. It is to be "expended on a matching basis with the United States Geological Survey for the purpose of obtaining additional basic

information needed for an intelligent inventory of water resources in the State of Washington." (H. 131, Ch. 30, Laws 1943, approved February 25, 1943.)

- Water Rights. States that "it is the policy of the State of Washington to maintain its jurisdiction and control over the rights to the use of the waters in this State, and to protect such rights as have been established under the laws thereof, and that constituted authorities [shall] take such action as may be necessary to resist attempts to invade the rights of this State in the control of the waters of the State." (H.J.R. 11, p. 941-942, Laws 1943, passed by House, February 25, 1943; passed by Senate, March 10, 1943.)

Wisconsin - Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Waterway. Memorializes the United States Congress to initiate the adoption of the necessary treaties and to enact the proper legislation for the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project upon the termination of the war. (Jt. Res. No. 13 S, Laws 1943, deposited June 15, 1943.)

Wyoming - Belle Fourche River Compact. Provides for the ratification and approval of the Belle Fourche River compact between Wyoming and South Dakota. The purpose is to provide for a more efficient use of the waters of the Belle Fourche River Basin. (H. 122, Ch. 117, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 3, 1943.)

- Plans of Dams. Amends the law requiring that duplicate plans for dams must be submitted to the State engineer for his approval before they are constructed. Makes the requirement apply only to diversion dams and to dams intended to retain water above 10 feet in height (formerly 15 feet). (H. 47, Ch. 24, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 4, 1943.)

ZONING AND PLANNING

Airport Approach Zoning

Indiana - County Airport Enabling Act.. Repeals an act of 1920, and enacts in briefer, more general form an authorization to cities and counties to acquire and operate airports. These may be financed through issues of general obligation bonds, after the issue has been approved by ordinance on request filed by the Board of Public Works or other agency which has the duty of acquiring and maintaining the property of the taxing unit. All laws as to bond issues by local units are made applicable. Federal aid may be accepted if approved by ordinance. Lease of the port to private operators shall not be for more than 30 years, and a lease of realty for a port cannot exceed 5 years. The cost of construction and operation of a port on leased property must be met from current funds without incurring any debt. All leases must be approved by ordinance. (H. 23, Ch. 24, Acts 1943, approved February 13, 1943.)

Louisiana - Model Airport Zoning Act. Enacts with modifications and as applicable to local subdivisions the model airport zoning act. (H. 576, No. 118, Acts 1944, approved July 6, 1944.)

Michigan - Airports and Seaplane Harbors. Amends the law relating to the State Board of Aeronautics' power to regulate the area around airports and seaplane harbors by fixing the standards of height to which any structure may be maintained within 2 miles of any such airport or harbor. (No. 34, 1st Ex., Acts 1944, approved March 3, 1944.)

Minnesota - Airport Zoning Act. Recodifies the aeronautics law and includes therein the provisions of the model airport zoning act. Other changes effected comprise the establishment of a Department of Aeronautics headed by a commissioner (formerly an aeronautics commission) with authority to cooperate with the United States in construction of airports to comply with Federal regulations as to expenditure of funds for airports, and to act as agent for localities to accept aid in their behalf. Requires approval by the commissioner of all sites selected by municipalities for airports and sets forth the procedure and standards to be applied by him in granting approval. Asserts the sovereignty of the State in the airspace above its territory except where constitutionally assumed by the Federal Government. (H.F. 1386, Ch. 653, Laws 1943, approved April 24, 1943.)

New York - Airport Approach Zoning. Amends the law authorizing localities to acquire by condemnation, gift, or purchase, the rights and property surrounding their airports. They may now acquire such rights and property within 3,000 feet (formerly 1,500 ft.) of the ports. The Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority may allow a greater distance. (Ch. 560, Laws 1944, approved April 5, 1944.)

Oklahoma - County Airport Zoning. Repeals the existing law on airport zoning. For zoning purposes, Regional Airport Commissions are authorized for each county and consist of members of the County Regional Planning Commission plus one member appointed by each aircraft corporation or governmental agency operating an airport in the county. These commissions are authorized to issue regulations for the construction and use of airports within a county, designate by name and fix limits of the district around each port, and issue regulations as to the use of all land in the district. (S. 138, Title 3, Ch. 1, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

Highway Planning

California - Post-War State Highways. Appropriates \$12,000,000 from the General Fund to the State Highway Fund to be expended by the Department of Public Works for the preparation of surveys, plans, and specifications, and the acquisition of rights of way for State highway post-war construction projects. The projects shall be so selected as to properly apportion expenditures between county groups and between primary and secondary State highways. (Ch. 564, Laws 1943, approved May 18, 1943.)

Georgia - State Highway Commission. Repeals a 1941 law by abolishing the State Highway Board and creating the offices of Director and Treasurer of the Highway Department. There is also created a Highway Commission consisting of 12 members appointed by the governor. Each member shall make recommendations concerning roads in his respective district. (No. 343, p. 216-222, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Kentucky - State Highway Commission. Repeals statute creating the State Highway Commission which served in an advisory capacity to the commissioner of highways. (Ch. 62, Acts 1944, approved January 26, 1944.)

Massachusetts - Post-War Highway Commission. Creates an unpaid post-war highway commission to make a study of highway projects throughout the commonwealth as may be necessary or advisable to be carried out after the war, with a view to recommending a post-war program of highway and traffic improvements. Makes an appropriation, not to exceed \$30,000, from the highway fund to carry out this project. (Res. Ch. 46, Acts 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

North Dakota - Model Law for Strategic Highways. Adopts the model law for strategic highways as drafted by the Public Roads Administration of the United States. (S. HQ4, Ch. 147, Laws 1943, approved March 18, 1943.)

Oregon - Model Law for Strategic Highways. Adopts the model law for strategic highways as drafted by the Public Roads Administration of the United States. Authorizes and empowers the State Highway Commission to acquire by purchase, agreement, donation, or by the exercise of eminent domain real property and any and all interest therein for flight strips, air fields, access roads, public highways, or for other purposes upon request of the United States. The United States shall reimburse the State for funds expended for purposes other than the construction, reconstruction, maintenance or improvement of access roads, highways and/or streets, or for the acquisition of necessary rights of way, or for the acquisition of road-building materials or real property from which to procure road-building materials. (S. 81, Ch. 198, Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Model Law for Strategic Highways. Adopts the model law for strategic highways as drafted by the Public Roads Administration of the United States. Authorizes the Secretary of Highways to establish the widths of such roads and highways in excess of the prevailing legal widths, but not exceeding 200 feet. The Secretary of Highways is further authorized to take by proper condemnation proceedings any land necessary for the construction of essential roads or flight strips. He may agree with the Public Roads Administration to construct and maintain roads not in the highway system, provided that the Highway Department shall be reimbursed by the Federal Government for all expenditures thus made. (No. 152, Laws 1943, approved May 21, 1943.)

South Dakota - Model Law for Strategic Highways. Adopts model law for strategic highways as drafted by the Public Roads Administration of the United States. (Ch. 110, Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

Texas - Post-War Highways. Approves the proposal submitted to Congress by the American Association of State Highway Officials which contemplates the expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 per year for each of the 3 years after the termination of hostilities, and urges the Congress to act expeditiously on the matter. Favors expenditure of funds through the regularly established State and Federal road-building agencies, authorization for construction of farm-to-market roads in addition to improvement of city streets and primary State highways, and distribution to the States on an equitable and fixed formula. (S.C.R. 42, p. 1058-1059, Laws 1943, approved April 14, 1943.)

Wyoming - Model Law for Strategic Highways. Adopts with modifications the model law for strategic highways as drafted by the Public Roads Administration of the United States. (S.F. 45, Ch. 90, Sess. Laws 1943, approved February 23, 1943.)

Planning Commissions

California - Post-War Public Works Program. Provides State and local units for the development of a post-war public works program. Creates the post-war works review board. The sum of \$10,000,000 is appropriated out of money in the State treasury to be expended pursuant to allocations to local agencies made in accordance with the provisions of the act and for the purpose of administering it. Out of the \$10,000,000 appropriated, \$6,875,000 may be expended for the purpose of defraying one-half or less, called the State's share, of the cost of preparing plans for specific projects and is to be allocated for this purpose to local agencies. A local agency may from time to time apply to the director for an allotment of the State's share of the estimated cost of preparing a plan for which it desires aid. The cost of the plan shall not exceed 6 percent of the estimated cost of the specific project, including the cost of the plans, unless the board approves such cost. The sum of \$3,000,000 may be expended for the purpose of paying one-half or less, called the State's share, of the cost of acquisition by local agencies of rights-of-way and sites for any public works projects in which there is a State interest in the projects themselves other than the relief of unemployment, including but not limited to highways, major city street and highway structures, sewage treatment and disposal plants and sanitary facilities, and is to be allocated for the purpose to local agencies. (S. 48, Ch. 47, 4th Ex., approved June 20, 1944.)

- Reconstruction and Reemployment Act. Repeals the act which established the State Planning Board, and creates a State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission to supersede the board. (Ch. 631, Laws 1943, approved May 20, 1943.)

Connecticut - Post-War Planning Board. Directs the governor to appoint a 15-member "Post-War Planning Board," which shall plan for the

readjustment of agriculture, manufacturing, business, and mercantile activities from a wartime to a peacetime basis. The act is effective until July 1, 1945. (Sec. 466g, Ch. 121c, General Stats. 1943 Supp., effective June 2, 1943.)

Delaware - Regional Planning. Revises law relating to regional planning for the county of New Castle for the purpose of securing coordinated plans for roads, airways, railways, public buildings, playgrounds, civic centers, and other improvements and utilities. Establishes an official map, which may be amended, extended, etc., from time to time; provides for the approval of proposed roads intended for public use and for the recording of plats showing the location of such roads. Requires all plats to be approved by the levy court as well as the planning commission. (H. 156, Ch. 198, Laws 1943, approved April 22, 1943.)

Georgia - State Planning Board. Repeals an act of 1937 which established a State Planning Board. (No. 27, p. 223-224, Laws 1943, approved February 5, 1943.)

Louisiana - Department of Commerce and Industry. Recreates the Department of Commerce and Industry. Among its duties shall be planning and coordinating the efforts looking toward economic development in the State, with particular emphasis on post-war development to meet the unemployment emergency which will arise at the close of the present war. (S. 93, No. 204, Acts 1944, approved July 10, 1944.)

Maine - Development Commission. Provides for post-war planning by authorizing the Maine Development Commission, in addition to its other duties, to cooperate with the various departments of the State, Federal Government or its agencies, municipalities and private agencies within the State in developing and coordinating long-range plans for post-war activities under this section. Defines post-war activities and sets up a Maine post-war public works reserve with an appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be taken from the general fund. Limits the aggregate to be spent for plans and specifications to \$50,000. Provides that projects must be approved by the legislature. (Ch. 353, Laws 1943, effective July 9, 1943.)

Massachusetts - Post-War Public Works. Authorizes the emergency public works commission to prepare a program of post-war public works projects and submit it to the governor, and extends the existence of that commission until December 31, 1947. (Ch. 517, Acts 1943, approved June 11, 1943.)

- Post-War Rehabilitation Commission. Provides for survey by a post-war rehabilitation commission of post-war problems relative to economic and other conditions, with particular reference to employment aid to war veterans. Expenditure of such sums as may be appropriated, not exceeding \$25,000, is authorized. (Res. C. 71, Acts 1943, approved June 12, 1943.)

Mississippi - Agricultural and Industrial Board. Creates the Mississippi Agricultural and Industrial Board and directs it to prepare

plans for the advertisement and development of the State and to cooperate with the State Planning Commission and Development Board, or with similar agencies of other States and also with the county and local planning commissions for the purpose of securing coordinated, economic development within the State. Repeals the 1940 law creating the Mississippi Board of Development. (H. 176, Ch. 241, Laws 1944, approved March 30, 1944.)

Missouri - Department of Resources and Development. Establishes a Department of Resources and Development, the powers and duties of which shall vest in and be exercised by a Commission of Resources and Development. To this Commission are transferred among other functions those of the State Planning Board, which is abolished. (H. 502, p. 978-984, Laws 1943, approved July 30, 1943.)

New Jersey - Commission on Post-War Economic Welfare. Creates a nonsalaried commission on post-war economic welfare, consisting of 6 laymen and 4 members of the legislature all appointed by the presiding officers of both houses. Its duties are to devise plans whereby the State may forestall the effects of any depression following the present period of increased activity, and to study the feasibility of useful, self-liquidating public works projects, methods of stimulating business and employment, measures for financing and administering relief, and the economical administration of State departments supervising such plans as are adopted. The commission is authorized to hire at no cost to the State the Princeton Surveys as its staff agency, and is to report to the legislature on progress and to recommend legislation. (Ch. 192, Laws 1943, filed April 13, 1943.)

- Department of Economic Development. Amends law by creating the Department of Economic Development, abolishing the State Planning Board, among others, and transferring its powers and duties to this new department. Included in the department's functions is the study of rural land utilization. (Ch. 85, Laws 1944, approved April 6, 1944.)

New York - Post-War Public Works. Amends the law relating to the State Commission for post-war public works planning. Continues it until July 1, 1945. Deletes provision for preparation of detailed preliminary plans by municipalities, school districts, and district corporations. (Ch. 241, Laws 1944, approved March 21, 1944.)

North Carolina - County Post-War Planning. Establishes for the county of New Hanover and the City of Wilmington a Committee on Post-War Planning for Economic Stability. (S. 272, Ch. 544, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 6, 1943.)

- State Planning Board. Authorizes the allocation of funds from the Contingency and Emergency Fund to the State Planning Board. Governor and Council of State to allocate such amount as actually necessary for the reasonable fulfillment of the functions of the board. (H. 416, Ch. 355, Sess. Laws 1943, ratified March 1, 1943.)

North Dakota - Post-War Planning Board. Creates a post-war planning board to formulate a rehabilitation program for the benefit of

returning war veterans, war workers, farmers, etc., who have been or will be physically or economically handicapped as a result of the war, to co-operate with and secure the assistance of the Federal Government, etc. (S. 140, Ch. 177, Laws 1943, approved March 17, 1943.)

Ohio - Post-War Program Commission. Creates a 21-man, nonsalaried, post-war program commission composed of members of the legislature and of the executive departments and others selected by the governor. Its duties comprise the gathering of data on post-war problems and plans to meet the same, rendering assistance to the State and its subdivisions in formulating public works programs and in financing such projects, employment of veterans, and selecting new park sites and leasing, with options to purchase, the land therefor. If the commission so desires, the governor may appoint an advisory council of civilians to assist. Reports with recommendations are to be filed with the governor and legislature. (S. 18, p. 693-695, Laws 1943, approved June 29, 1943.)

Oklahoma - Planning and Resources Board. Repeals the law providing for a 5-member Planning and Resources Board and creates a new 15-member Board in its place. As a temporary department of the new Board there is established a State Post-war Planning Commission whose duties include making studies and plans for post-war employment, co-operation with the Federal Government in public improvements, rendering of services in the interest of cooperation among labor, industrial, and agricultural interests, etc. (S. 130, Title 82, Ch. 4, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

- Regional Planning Commissions. Authorizes the creation of a Regional Planning Commission in counties having a population of more than 244,000 inhabitants and repeals former law which applied to the entire State. Provides for making surveys, plans, and recommendations for the betterment and development of property within its jurisdiction. Provides for the appointment of a Regional Board of Adjustment and sets forth its powers and functions. (S. 139, Title 11, Ch. 7, Sess. Laws 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

Oregon - Post-War Readjustment and Development. Creates a committee to devise and coordinate plans for post-war readjustment and development, and appropriates \$10,000 for its work. (H. 145, Ch. 63, Laws 1943, approved February 16, 1943.)

Pennsylvania - Post-War Planning Commission. Creates a Post-War Planning Commission and outlines in detail its powers and duties with reference to economic conditions of the post-war period. The act carries an appropriation of \$200,000. (No. 51, Laws 1943, approved April 28, 1943.)

Texas - Post-War Planning Commission. Creates a Post-War Economic Planning Commission. (H.C.R. 33, p. 1084-1085, Laws 1943, approved March 8, 1943.)

Virginia - Regional Planning Commission. Authorizes the creation of regional planning commissions, sets forth their powers and duties,

and provides for their financing. (Co. 50, Acts 1944, approved February 22, 1944.)

Wisconsin - Post-War Planning. Creates a legislative interim committee on post-war planning, and appropriates \$5,000 for its work. (Ch. 417, Laws 1943, approved June 30, 1943.)

Real Estate Brokers

Indiana - Commission to Examine Real Estate Laws. Creates a 7-member commission to examine real estate laws and submit a report with recommendations in 1945. (H. 245, Ch. 252, Laws 1943, approved March 10, 1943.)

Michigan - Real Estate Brokers. Amends the law defining and regulating the licensing of real estate brokers, salesmen, etc. Some of the changes affect examinations, renewals, license fees, expiration of licenses, promotional contests, and county lists of licenses. (No. 57, Public Acts 1943, approved March 30, 1943.)

Nebraska - Real Estate Commission. Creates a State Real Estate Commission and provides for its organization, etc. Directs real estate brokers and salesmen to secure licenses from the commission. Prohibits certain acts as unfair trade practices and authorizes the commission to revoke licenses if brokers are found guilty of violating the law. Permits nonresident brokers to carry on business of real estate in Nebraska if they comply with certain requirements. (L. 100, Ch. 171, Laws 1943, approved April 22, 1943.)

New York - Real Estate Agents. Amends real property law and personal property law as to the signature by an agent of certain written agreements, promises, assignments, offers and grants. Specifies that the authority of an agent to sign memoranda involving the transfer or agreement to transfer real property must be in writing. (Ch. 588, Laws 1944, approved April 5, 1944.)

- Real Estate Brokers - Definition. Amends the definition of "real estate broker" so as to include any person, partnership, association, or corporation employed by the owner of the real estate to sell such property, at a stated salary or upon commission. (Ch. 696, Laws 1944, approved April 9, 1944.)

- Real Estate Brokers' Licenses. Amends the real property law by making mandatory the provision that the Department of State require an applicant for renewal of real estate broker's license, who does not make application within one year, to take written examination. (Ch. 631, Laws 1944, approved April 7, 1944.)

West Virginia - Real Estate Commission. Amends the requirement that all three members of the real estate commission shall have been engaged in the real estate business for 5 years, by requiring that only 2 members have this prior experience, and that the third member shall be a representative of the public generally. Provides that all licenses

issued on and after July 1, 1944 shall be issued on the basis of a fiscal year. Each single violation of the licensing law constitutes a misdemeanor. The fine is reduced from a minimum of \$100 to \$50, and from a maximum of \$1,000 to \$500. (H. 28, Ch. 78, Acts 1943, passed February 18, 1943.)

Rural Land Use Zoning

Idaho - Zoning Around Military Reservations. Empowers the boards of county commissioners to prescribe, prohibit, restrict, and regulate the uses or purposes of any real property near or within a radius of 5 miles of any military or naval reservation within the State. Declares the violation of any rule or regulation established thereby to be a public nuisance which may be abated, enjoined, or restrained as such by proper action. (H. 159, Ch. 138, Sess. Laws 1943, approved March 5, 1943.)

Michigan - County Rural Zoning. Provides for the establishment of zoning districts in portions of counties outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages for the purpose of regulating the use of land and the dwellings, etc., altered or erected thereon. Sets forth powers and duties of the county zoning commission and provides for the cooperation of other departments or agencies; requires the zoning commission to hold public hearings before submitting recommendations of zoning plans to the board of supervisors and following the adoption of zoning ordinances; requires the board of supervisors to submit such ordinances to the Michigan Planning Commission for approval; provides for the administration of such ordinances, penalties for violations, for the assessment, levy and collection of taxes, and for referenda and appeals. Repeals all conflicting laws and declares that the act shall be cited as the "county rural zoning enabling act." (No. 183, Public Acts 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

- Subdivision Zoning. Authorizes any county board of supervisors, by ordinance; to provide for the minimum construction requirements, the type of materials, etc., of dwellings, buildings, and structures outside incorporated cities and villages. (No. 62, Public Acts 1943, approved March 31, 1943.)

- Township Zoning. Provides for the establishment of zoning districts in unincorporated portions of organized townships for the purpose of regulating the use of land, dwellings, and other structures including tents and trailer coaches. Sets forth powers and duties of the township zoning board, provides for the adoption and approval of zoning ordinances, provides also for the administration of such ordinances, penalties for violations, for the assessment, levy, and collection of taxes, for referenda and appeals. Repeals all conflicting laws and declares that the act shall be cited as the "township rural zoning act." (No. 184, Public Acts 1943, approved April 17, 1943.)

Nebraska - State Zoning Agency. Amends the law relating to the State zoning agency. Transfers its functions from the advisory defense

committee to the Department of Roads and Irrigation. (L. 167, Ch. 214, Laws 1943, approved May 17, 1943.)

Washington - County Building Codes. Authorizes County Commissioners to adopt and enforce standard building codes and standard fire regulations within their respective jurisdictions. (H. 202, Ch. 204, Laws 1943, approved March 20, 1943.)

Miscellaneous

California - Subdivision Map Act. Consolidates the law regarding the surveying, subdividing and mapping of real estate (subdivision map act); the sale and disposal of real estate by reference to maps; the powers and duties of cities, counties, and towns with reference to the surveying, subdividing and mapping of real estate, and the preparation of official maps; and prescribes penalties for violation. (Ch. 128, Stats. 1943, approved April 13, 1943.)

Washington - Vegetable Seed Control Areas. (See Services to Agriculture.)

Wisconsin - County Zoning. Amends law relating to the zoning powers of counties so as to include the power to restrict filling or dumping and the erection of structures in certain areas in or along streams, creeks, etc., and states that the provisions of the subsection "shall be applicable in every respect to regulating and restricting trailer camps or tourist camps or both." (Ch. 281, Laws 1943, approved June 10, 1943.)

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